LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 18.—Budget by Funding Source and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel for Fiscal Years (FY) 2000 through 2002.

Attachment 19.—Regional and National Calender for the Budget Formulation Process.

Attachment 20.—Projects Submitted as of Fiscal Year 2001 which are Linked to Carson NFH Goals and Objectives.

Attachment 21.—Projects Submitted to FONS in 2001 by the Service's Columbia River Fisheries Program Office (Vancouver, Washington), Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center and Abernathy Fish Technology Center to Support Carson NFH which are Linked to Carson NFH Goals and Objectives.

Attachment 22.—MMS.

Attachment 23.—Quarters Policy.

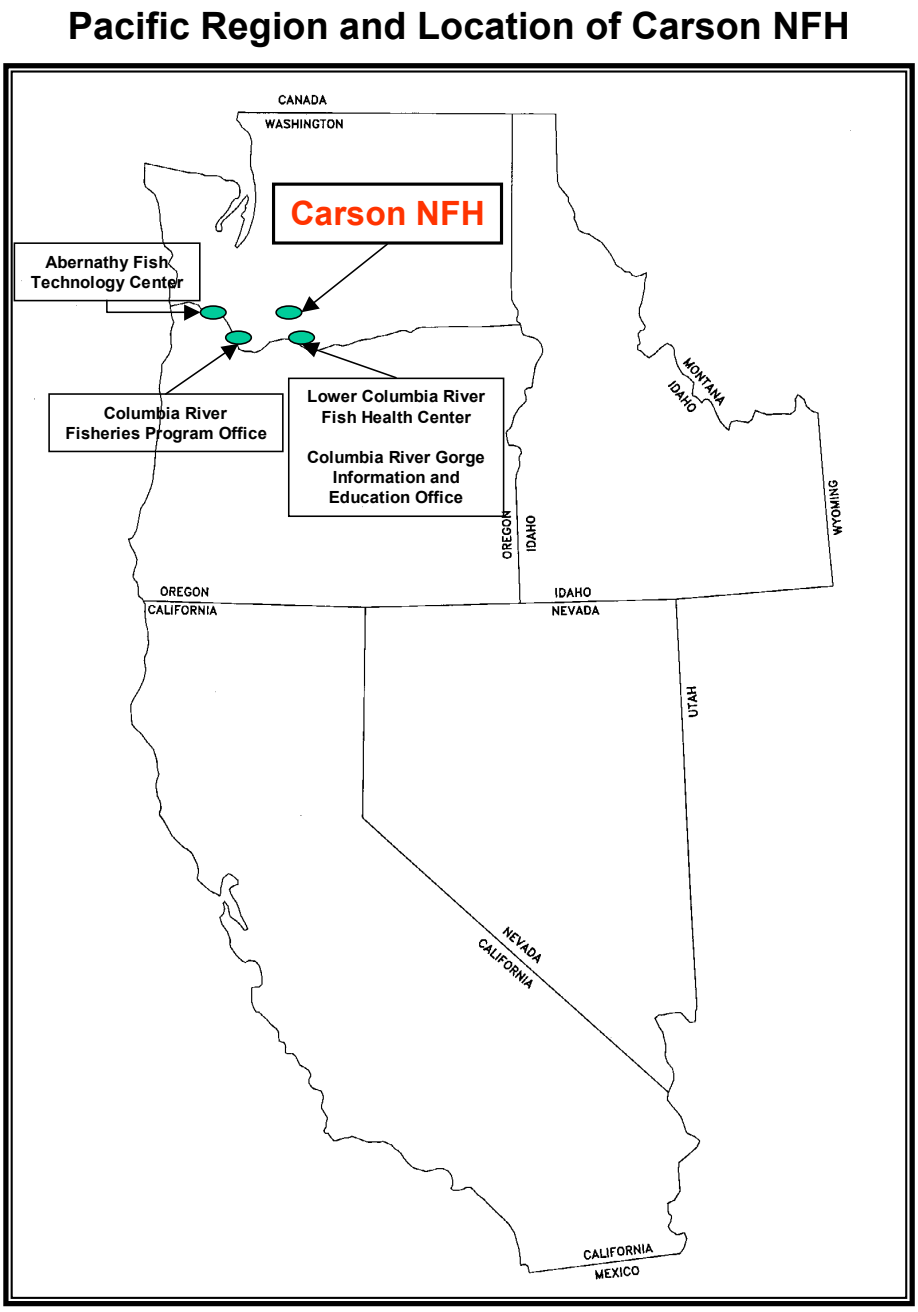
Attachment 24.—Quarters Plan.

Attachment 25.—Surplus Fish as Government Property.

Attachment 26.—Drugs and Anesthetics.

Attachment 27.—Fisheries Pest Management Policy.

Attachment 1.—Map of Pacific Region including location of Carson National Fish Hatchery.



The Pacific Region of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and location of Carson National Fish Hatchery, Abernathy Fish Technology Center, Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center, Columbia River Gorge Information and Education Office, and Columbia River Fisheries Program Office.

Attachment 2.—Historical Background of National Fish Hatcheries in Region 1.

Station	Year Established	Final Year	Disposition
McCloud River, CA	1872	1882	Closed
Crooks Creek,CA	1879	1887	Moved to McCloud River, CA
Baird (formerly McCloud River), CA	1888	1937	Transferred to Bureau Of Reclamation
Clackamas, OR	1888	1943	Transferred to State of Oregon
Fort Gaston, CA	1889	1898	Replaced by Willamette Falls, OR
Korbel, CA	1893	1896	Closed
Redwood Lake, CA	1893	1898	Closed
Sandy River, OR	1895	1925	Closed
Battle Creek, CA	1896	1946	Closed
Olema (Bear Valley), CA	1897	1898	Closed
Salmon River, OR	1897	1900	Transferred to State of Oregon
Upper Clackamas, OR	1897	1931	Transferred to State of Oregon
Roque River, OR	1897	1932	Closed
Mill Creek, CA	1898	1948	Transferred to FWS Division of Research
Little White Salmon, WA	1898	----------	Operating
Willamette Falls, OR	1899	1942	Closed
Baker Lake, WA	1899	1942	Transferred to US Forest Service
Spring Creek, WA	1901	----------	Operating
Grants Pass, OR	1904	1906	Moved to Applegate Creek, OR
Phinney Creek, WA	1907	1918	Closed
Applegate, OR	1907	1959	Transferred to FWS Division of Research
Cazadero, OR	1908	1913	Closed
Illabot Creek, WA	1909	1927	Closed
Duckabush, WA	1911	1943	Transferred to US Forest Service
Quilcene, WA	1911	----------	Operating
Darrington, WA	1912	1919	Closed

Brinnon, WA	1913	1923	Closed - egg collection
Sultan, WA	1913	1933	Closed
Birdsview, WA	1913	1947	Transferred to State of Washington
Day Creek, WA	1914	1919	Closed
Quinault (Old), WA	1914	1947	Transferred to US Forest Service
St. Helens, OR	1917	1919	Closed
Paris, ID	1918	1921	Closed
Washougal River, WA	1919	1923	Closed
Salmon, ID	1921	1946	Transferred to Bureau of Land Management
Phalon, WA	1922	*	Authorized, but never operated
Snake River, OR	1924	1925	Moved to Salmon, ID
Ozette, WA	1926	1927	Closed
Wind River, WA	1926	1936	Transferred to State of Washington
Mt. Rainer, WA	1931	1942	Transferred to National Park Service
Hagerman, ID	1931	---------	Operating
Butte Falls, OR	1932	1943	Transferred ½ to State of Oregon; ½ to Bureau of Reclamation
Deschutes, OR	1932	*	Authorized, but never operated
Spokane, WA	1935	1942	Transferred to State of Washington
Yakima Fish Screen, WA	1935	1986	Closed
Delph Creek (Estacada), OR	1936	1954	Transferred to State of Oregon
Carson, WA	1937	----------	Operating
Leavenworth, WA	1938	----------	Operating
Clark Fork, ID	1939	1942	Transferred to State of Idaho
Sun Valley, ID	1940	1941	Closed
Warm River, ID	1940	1951	Transferred to State of Idaho
Entiat, WA	1940	----------	Operating
Winthrop, WA	1940	----------	Operating

Coleman, CA	1942	----------	Operating
Willard, WA	1951	----------	Operating
Eagle Creek, OR	1953	----------	Operating
Abernathy, WA	1957	----------	Operating
Lahontan, NV	1964	----------	Operating
Tehama-Colusa Spawning Channels, CA	1967	1989	Caretaker status
Quinault, WA	1969	----------	Operating
Dworshak, ID	1969	----------	Operating
Kooskia, ID	1970	----------	Operating
Marble Bluff Fishway, NV	1974	----------	Operating
Warm Springs, OR	1974	----------	Operating
Makah, WA	1981	----------	Operating
Nisqually, WA	1991	----------	Operating
Livingston Stone, CA	1992	----------	Operating

Attachment 3.—Statutory Mandates and Authorities**.**

General Authorizations

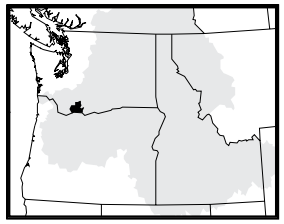
- Anadromous Fish Conservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 757a-757f).
- Department of Transportation Act (16 U.S.C. 1653f).
- Estuary Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 1221-1226).
- Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act of August 9, 1950, as amended (16 U.S.C. 777k).
- Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251-1365, 1281-1292, 1311-1328, 1341-1345, 1361-1376).
- Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956, as amended (16 U.S.C. 742a-742j).
- Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 2901-2911).
- Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1976 (25 U.S.C. 450-450n).
- Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801-1882).
- National Aquaculture Act of 1980, as amended (16 U.S.C. 2801-2810).
- Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 (5 U.S.C. Appendix).
- Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899, as amended (33 U.S.C. 401 et seq.).
- Recreation Use of Conservation Areas Act (16 U.S.C. 460k-460k-4).
- Sikes Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670a-670o).
- Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1001-1009).
- Code of Federal Regulation, Wildlife and Fisheries, Title 50, Parts 1 to 199.
- Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544, 87 stat. 884) as amended.
- Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 791-828c; Chapter 285, June 10, 1920; 41 Stat. 1063) as amended.
- Federal Water Project Recreation Act (16 U.S.C. 460 (L) (12) - 460 (L) (21); P.L. 89-72.
- Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661-667e; 48 Stat. 401) as amended.
- Fish and Wildlife Improvement Act (16 U.S.C. 7421; 92 Stat. 3110)
- Lacy Act Amendments of 1981 (P.L. 97-79; 95 Stat. 1073, 16 U.S.C. 3371-3378)
- Nonindigenous Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act of 1990 [Title I of P.L. 101-646 (104 Stat. 4761].
- Oil Pollution Act of 1990 [Public Law 101-380 33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq; 104 Stat. 484].
- Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (Superfund) (26 U.S.C. 4611-4682; P.L. 96-510, December 11, 1980; 94 Stat. 2797).
- National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (P.L. 91-190, 42 U.S.C. 4321-4347, January1, 1970, 83 Stat. 852) as amended by P.L. 94-52.
- National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee) as amended.
- Emergency Relief Appropriations Act (49 Stat. 115).
- Reclamation Laws (54 Stat. 1198, 1199).
- Flood Control Act of 1962 (76 Stat. 1193).
- White Act (46 Stat. 371).
- Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended 1950 (58 Stat. 887).

Area-Specific Authorizations

- U. S. v. Oregon, "Belloni Decision" [302 F. Supp. 899 (1969); affirmed, 529 F. 2d 570 (1976)].
- U. S. v. Washington, "Boldt Decision" [384 F. Supp. 312 (1974); affirmed, 520 F. 2d 676 (1975); cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1086 (1976)].
- Water Resources Development Act of 1976 [Lower Snake River Compensation Plan (90 Stat. 2921)].
- Pacific Salmon Treaty Act of 1985, "U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty" (P.L. 99-5, 16 U.S.C. 3631, 03/15/1985).
- Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 3301-3325).
- Yakima Fishery Enhancement Project (P.L. 98-360, P.L. 98-381, P.L. 98-386).
- Grand Coulee Dam Project (49 Stat. 1028).
- Grand Coulee Fish Management Project [Columbia Basin (Grand Coulee Dam) Act] - April 3, 1937.
- Chief Joseph Dam Project - [Oroville-Tonasket Unit, Washington (76 stat. 761) Section 3 of the Act of October 9, 1962] [Whitestone Coulee Unit, Washington (43 U.S.C. 616uu, 616vv-1-6163; 78 Stat. 704], as amended.
- Columbia Basin Project Act (16 U.S.C. 835 et seq., 57 Stat. 140) as amended.
- Chehalis River Fishery Resources Study and Restoration Act [Public Law 101-454 (104 Stat. 1054].
- Mitchell Act (16 U.S.C. 755-757; 52 Stat. 345).
- Pacific Northwest Electric Power Planning and Conservation (16 U.S.C. 839, P.L. 96-501, 94 Stat. 2697) as amended.
- First Deficiency Appropriation Act, "Central Valley Project" (49 Stat. 1622).
- Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Act of 1992, "Central Valley Project Improvement Act (106 Stat. 4714-4731).
- Pyramid Lake/Truckee-Carson Water Rights Settlement (P.L. 101-618, 104 Stat. 3289).
- Washoe Project Act (70 Stat. 775-777).

Attachment 4.—Map of Wind River Watershed in Southwest Washington and Location Map of Carson National Fish Hatchery.

White Salmon and Wind Rivers Subbasins



Mount Adams
Cascade Creek
Morrison Creek
White Salmon River
Trout Lake Creek
Trout Lake Creek
Big Hollow Creek
Wind River
Falls Creek
Panther Creek
Trout Creek
Rock Creek
Wind River
Little Wind River
Little White Salmon River
Buck Creek
Rattlesnake Creek
White Salmon River
Carson
Stevenson
Columbia River
White Salmon
BONNEVILLE DAM
141
14

Ownership

- Public Land
- Tribal Land
- Wilderness Area or National Park
- Private or Other

Hatcheries

- Hatchery
- Hatchery Satellites

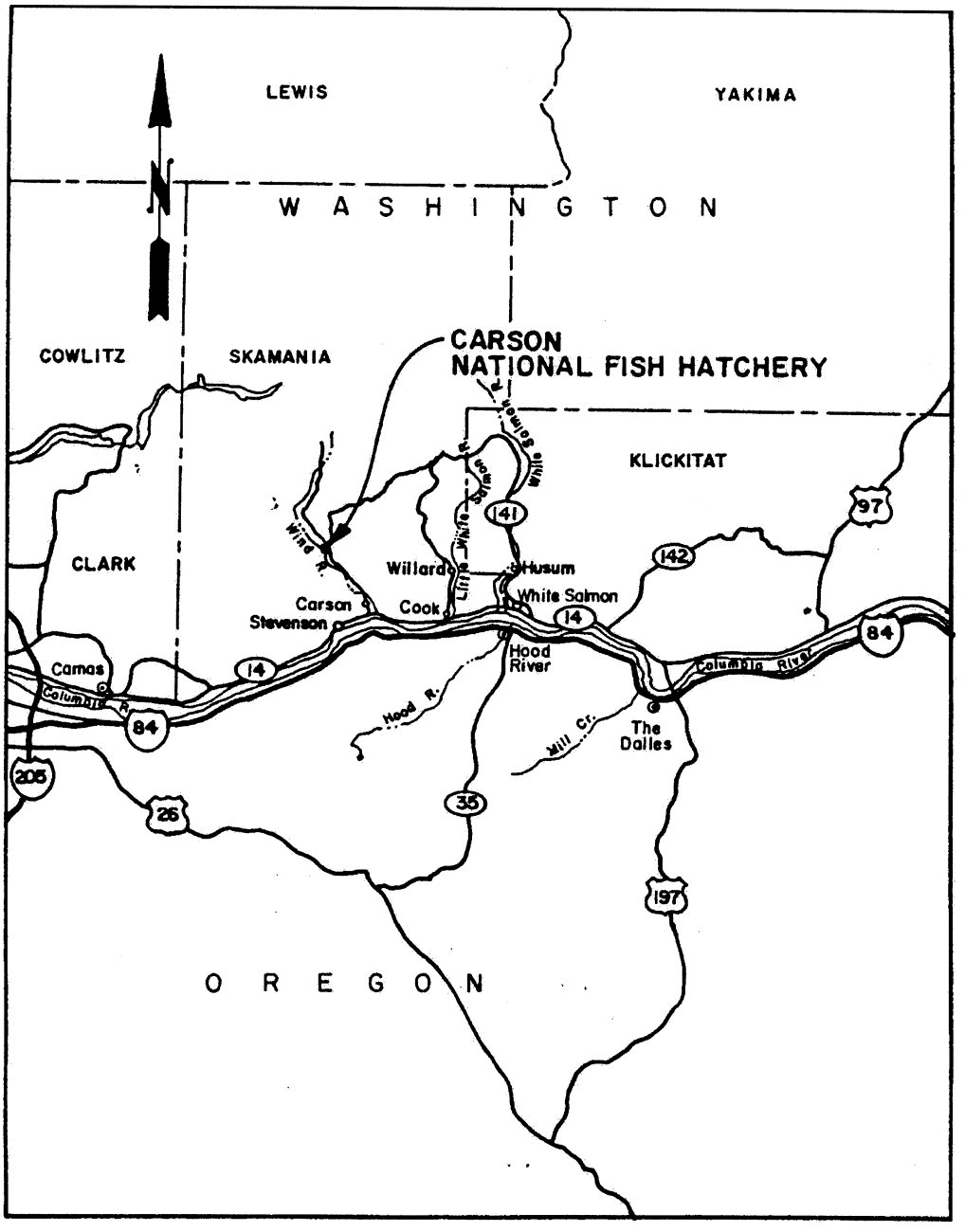
Special River Designation

- Federal Wild and Scenic

KILOMETERS
0 5 10
MILES
0 5 10

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION
GIS
GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

#EL990723



LOCATION MAP

0 10 20 30

SCALE IN MILES

Attachment 5.— Hatchery Buildings, Primary Use, and Improvements.

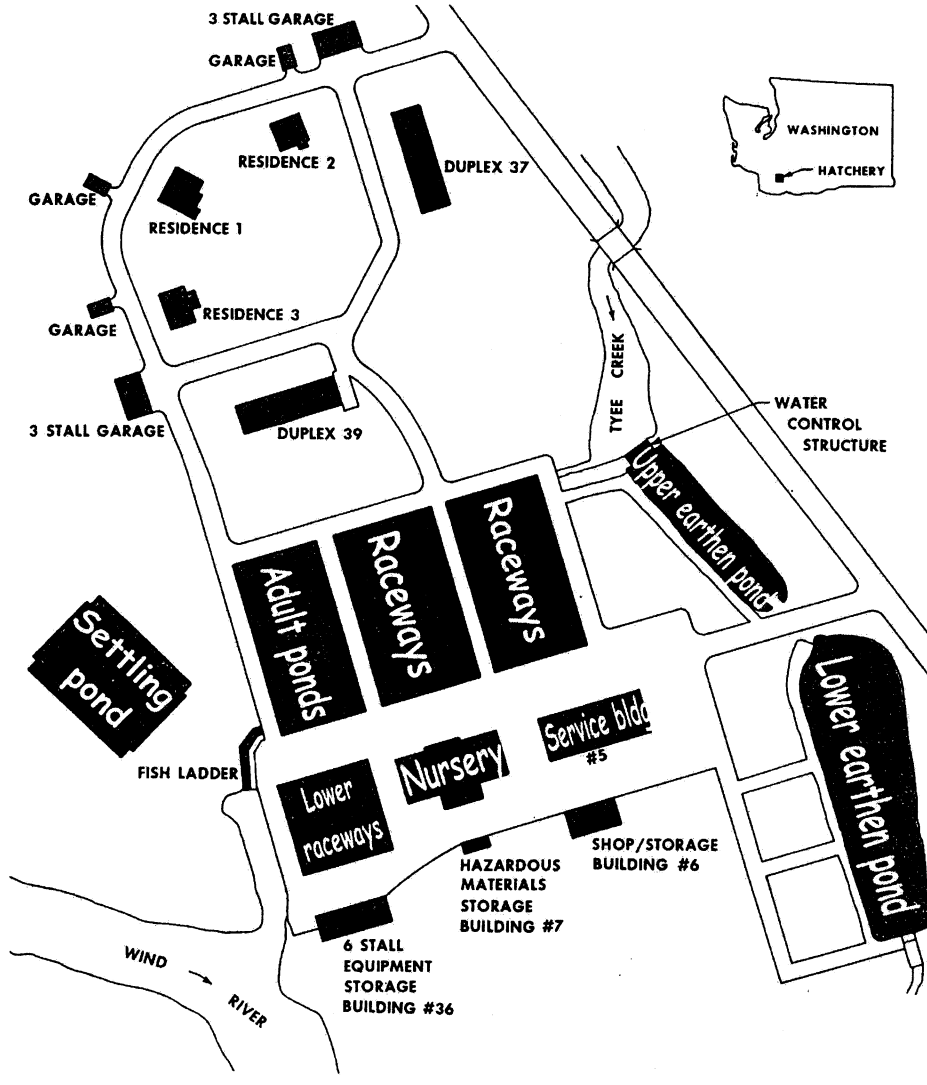
Building	Construction type
Nursery Building 4141 sq. ft.	Wood frame, constructed 1937. Used to incubate eggs and fry.
Shop 2118 sq.ft	Wood frame, constructed 1937. Expanded 1994.
Residences Residence-1, 192 ft^2 Residence-2 1,500 ft^2 Residence-3 1,500 ft^2 Duplex-37 2,600 ft^2 Duplex-39 2,600 ft^2	Residences at Carson NFH consist of three wood frame houses constructed circa 1937 and two concrete block three bedroom duplex units constructed in 1955. A third duplex unit was declared excess to hatchery needs and razed in FY 1996.
Service/Administration 3,537 ft^2	Brick/ceramic block, constructed 1955. Includes office space for Project Leader, Assistant Manager and Administrative Assistant plus storage for three vehicles, fish food storage freezer, feed prep room and production crew office.
Oil and Paint Storage 339 ft^2	Brick, constructed 1955. Used to store gas powered equipment, oil, and paint.
Pond Cover 17,170 ft^2	Galvanized steel cover constructed over the middle bank of raceways in 2000 to replace a cover which had collapsed during heavy snow. This structure is made of very heavy steel posts and trusses designed to carry up to 1,000,000 pounds of snow.
Hazardous Material Storage 69 ft^2	Prefabricated 9' x 12' metal hazardous material storage building purchased in 2001 to store formalin.

Attachment 6.— Carson NFH Physical Description of Holding, Incubation, and Rearing Units.

Unit type	Length (ft)	Width (ft)	Depth (ft)	Volume (ft^3)	No.	Material	Age	Condition
Brood pond	146	40	4	23,360	2	concrete	42	fair
Lower earth pond	270	78	3	63,180	1	dirt	42	good
Upper earth pond	170.0	45.0	2.3	17,212	1	dirt	42	good
Raceways	80	8	2	1,280	46	concrete	42	fair[1]
Incubator troughs	20.0	1.5	1.5	45	8	fiberglass	20	good
Vertical stack incubators				7	21	fiberglass	5	good
Starter tanks	15.0	3.5	2.0	105	24	fiberglass	20	good

[1] Raceway joints leak.

Attachment 7.—Layout Diagram of Carson National Fish Hatchery.



Existing Facilities

CARSON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY

Attachment 8.—Aerial Photographs of Carson National Fish Hatchery.

Attachment 9.—Listed and Candidate Species under the Endangered Species Act.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office
510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 102
Lacey,Washington 98503
Phone: (360) 753-9440 Fax: (360) 534-9331

Dear Species List Requester:

We are providing the information you requested to assist your determination of possible impacts of a proposed project to species of Federal concern. Attachment A includes the listed threatened and endangered species, species proposed for listing, candidate species, and/or species of concern that may be within the area of your proposed project.

Any Federal agency, currently or in the future, that provides funding, permitting, licensing, or other authorization for this project must assure that its responsibilities section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (Act), are met. Attachment B outlines the responsibilities of Federal agencies for consulting or conferencing with us (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service).

If both listed and proposed species occur in the vicinity of a project that meets the requirements of a major Federal action (i.e., "major construction activity"), impacts to both listed and proposed species must be considered in a biological assessment (BA) (section 7(c); see Attachment B). Although the Federal agency is not required, under section 7(c), to address impacts to proposed species if listed species are not known to occur in the project area, it may be in the Federal agency's best interest to address impacts to proposed species. The listing process may be completed within a year, and information gathered on a proposed species could be used to address consultation needs should the species be listed. However, if the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species, or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat, a formal conference with us is required by the Act (section 7(a)(4)). The results of the BA will determine if conferencing is required.

The Federal agency is responsible for making a determination of the effects of the project on listed species and/or critical habitat. For a Federal agency determination that a listed species or critical habitat is likely to be affected (adversely or beneficially) by the project, you should request section 7 consultation through this office. For a "not likely to adversely affect" determination, you should request our concurrence through the informal consultation process.

Candidate species and species of concern are those species whose conservation status is of concern to us, but for which additional information is needed. Candidate species are included as an advance notice to Federal agencies of species that may be proposed and listed in the future. Conservation measures for candidate species and species of concern are voluntary but recommended. Protection provided to these species now may preclude possible listing in the future.

For other federally listed species that may occur in the vicinity of your project, contact the National Marine Fisheries Service at (360) 753-9530 to request a list of species under their jurisdiction. For wetland permit requirements, contact the Seattle District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers for Federal permit requirements and the Washington State Department of Ecology for State permit requirements.

Thank you for your assistance in protecting listed threatened and endangered species and other species of Federal concern. If you have additional questions, please contact Yvonne Dettlaff (360) 753-9582.

Sincerely,

Ken S. Berg, Manager
Western Washington Fish and Wildlife Office

Enclosure(s)

ATTACHMENT A **July 2, 2002**

LISTED AND PROPOSED ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES, CRITICAL HABITAT, CANDIDATE SPECIES, AND SPECIES OF CONCERN THAT MAY OCCUR IN THE VICINITY OF THE CARSON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERY IN SKAMANIA COUNTY, WASHINGTON

(T5N R7E S32)

FWS REF: 1-3-02-SP-1530

LISTED

Wintering bald eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) may occur in the vicinity of the project. Wintering activities occur from October 31 through March 31.

Bull trout (*Salvelinus confluentus*) may occur in the vicinity of the project.

Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*) occur in the vicinity of the project. Nesting activities occur from March 1 through September 30.

Major concerns that should be addressed in your biological assessment of the project impacts to listed species include:

1. Level of use of the project area by listed species,

2. Effect of the project on listed species' primary food stocks, prey species, and foraging areas in all areas influenced by the project, and

3. Impacts from project construction (i.e., habitat loss, increased noise levels, increased human activity) that may result in disturbance to listed species and/or their avoidance of the project area.

PROPOSED

None

CANDIDATE

None

CRITICAL HABITAT

Critical habitat for the northern spotted owl has been designated in the vicinity of the project.

SPECIES OF CONCERN

The following species of concern have been documented in the county where the project is located. These species or their habitat could be located on or near the project site. Species in **bold** were specific occurrences located on the database within a 1 mile radius of the project site.

California wolverine (*Gulo gulo luteus*)
Cascades frog (*Rana cascadae*)
Larch Mountain salamander (*Plethodon larselli*)
Long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*)
Long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*)
Northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*)
Northwestern pond turtle (*Clemmys marmorata marmorata*)
Olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)
Pacific Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*)
Pacific lamprey (*Lampetra tridentata*)
Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*)
River lamprey (*Lampetra ayresi*)
Tailed frog (*Ascaphus truei*)
Western toad (*Bufo boreas*)
Penstemon barrettiae (Barrett's beardtongue)
Rorippa columbiae (Columbia yellow-cress)
Sisyrinchium sarmentosum (pale blue-eyed grass)

ATTACHMENT B

FEDERAL AGENCIES' RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTIONS 7(a) AND 7(c) OF THE ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT OF 1973, AS AMENDED

SECTION 7(a) - Consultation/Conference

Requires:

1. Federal agencies to utilize their authorities to carry out programs to conserve endangered and threatened species;

2. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) when a Federal action may affect a listed endangered or threatened species to ensure that any action authorized, funded, or carried out by a Federal agency is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. The process is initiated by the Federal agency after it has determined if its action may affect (adversely or beneficially) a listed species; and

3. Conference with the FWS when a Federal action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a proposed species or result in destruction or an adverse modification of proposed critical habitat.

SECTION 7(c) - Biological Assessment for Construction Projects *

Requires Federal agencies or their designees to prepare a Biological Assessment (BA) for construction projects only. The purpose of the BA is to identify any proposed and/or listed species that is/are likely to be affected by a construction project. The process is initiated by a Federal agency in requesting a list of proposed and listed threatened and endangered species (list attached). The BA should be completed within 180 days after its initiation (or within such a time period as is mutually agreeable). If the BA is not initiated within 90 days of receipt of the species list, please verify the accuracy of the list with the Service. No irreversible commitment of resources is to be made during the BA process which would result in violation of the requirements under Section 7(a) of the Act. Planning, design, and administrative actions may be taken; however, no construction may begin.

To complete the BA, your agency or its designee should (1) conduct an onsite inspection of the area to be affected by the proposal, which may include a detailed survey of the area to determine if the species is present and whether suitable habitat exists for either expanding the existing population or potential reintroduction of the species; (2) review literature and scientific data to determine species distribution, habitat needs, and other biological requirements; (3) interview experts including those within the FWS, National Marine Fisheries Service, state conservation department, universities, and others who may have data not yet published in scientific literature; (4) review and analyze the effects of the proposal on the species in terms of individuals and populations, including consideration of cumulative effects of the proposal on the species and its habitat; (5) analyze alternative actions that may provide conservation measures; and (6) prepare a report documenting the results, including a discussion of study methods used, any problems encountered, and other relevant information. Upon completion, the report should be forwarded to our Endangered Species Division, 510 Desmond Drive SE, Suite 102, Lacey, WA 98503-1273.

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* "Construction project" means any major Federal action which significantly affects the quality of the human environment (requiring an EIS), designed primarily to result in the building or erection of human-made structures such as dams, buildings, roads, pipelines, channels, and the like. This includes Federal action such as permits, grants, licenses, or other forms of Federal authorization or approval which may result in construction.

Attachment 10.—Spawning Ground Survey Data for Spring Chinook Salmon in the Wind River, 1970 - 2001. Data from Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Vancouver Washington.

Return Year	Adult	Jack	Total
1970	241	11	252
1971	1,936	416	2,352
1972	1,094	19	1,113
1973	182	7	189
1974	76	8	84
1975	84	0	84
1976	80	4	84
1977	126	0	126
1978	243	2	245
1979	154	0	154
1980	91	1	92
1981	155	0	155
1982	79	1	80
1983	266	0	266
1984	213	7	220
1985	191	1	192
1986	111	0	111
1987	87	11	98
1988	164	9	173
1989	148	9	157
1990	172	1	173
1991	140	1	141
1992	248	0	248
1993	657	0	657
1994	50	0	50
1995	26	6	32
1996	423	2	425
1997	227	0	227
1998	59	1	60
1999	79	20	99
2000	216	8	224
2001	412	16	428

Attachment 11.—Special Use Permit from the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Circa 1937.

Form 832
(Revised Nov. 1933)

SPECIAL USE PERMIT

L-Uses
Columbia
U. S. Bureau of Fisheries
Fish Hatchery

(Case designation)

Permission is hereby granted to Regional Director

of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

to use the following-described lands: A tract of not over ten acres, located near
(Describe the lands to be occupied, if unsurveyed, by metes and bounds, with reference to a road or stream or well-known landmark; right of way by terminal points, direction, and lands occupied)
the junction of Tyee Creek and Wind River, approximately at what, if surveyed, would be the Quarter Corner of the North line of Section 5, Township 4 North, Range 7 East, W.M., as shown on site plan which is hereby made a part of this permit,

for the purpose of building, maintaining and operating a Government Fish Hatchery
(Briefly but clearly describe the use, giving area of inclosures, length and width of right of way, etc.)

subject to the following conditions:

1. The permittee shall pay to the Regional Fiscal Agent designated by the Forest officer for deposit to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, in consideration for this use, the sum of No charge - Reg. L-2-B dollars ($_____) for the period from _____, 19____, to December 31, 19____, and thereafter annually, on January 1, _____ dollars ($_____).

2. The permittee shall comply with the regulations of the Department of Agriculture governing the National Forest, shall observe all sanitary laws and regulations applicable to the premises, and shall keep the premises in a neat and orderly condition and dispose of all refuse and locate outhouses and cesspools as required by the Forest officers.

3. This permit is subject to all valid claims.

4. The permittee shall take all reasonable precaution to prevent and suppress forest fires.

8—713

5. The permittee, if engaged in business, shall conduct same in an orderly manner and in accordance with all requirements of the applicable laws of the State of Washington, as well as the laws of the United States.

6. The permittee shall pay the United States for any damage to its property resulting from this use.

7. The permittee shall fully repair all damage, other than ordinary wear and tear, to roads and trails in the National Forests caused by the permittee in the exercise of the privilege granted by this permit.

8. Construction work (or occupancy and use) under this permit shall begin within two (2) months, be completed within five (5) years from the date of the permit, and this use shall be actually exercised at least ninety (90) days each year, unless the time is extended or shortened.

9. In case of change of address, permittee shall immediately notify the Forest Supervisor.

10. ~~The charges for this use may be readjusted whenever necessary to place this permit on a basis consistent with the charge to other permittees for like privileges. A general readjustment will be made at the end of five years from the date of issuance of permit and at the end of each five year period thereafter.~~

11. No National Forest timber may be cut or destroyed without first obtaining a permit from the Forest Supervisor.

12. Upon the abandonment, termination, or revocation of this permit, and in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the permittee, if all the rental charges due the Government have been paid, may, within a reasonable period to be determined by the issuing officer, remove all structures which have been placed on the premises by him, except where the material was furnished by the Forest Service, but upon failure to remove the structures within that period they shall become the property of the United States.

13. This permit may be transferred with the approval of the officer by whom it was given or his successor, subject to such conditions as may be imposed at the time of transfer. It shall terminate upon breach of any of the conditions herein or at the discretion of the Regional Forester or the Forester.

14. The permittee shall provide, whenever requested by the Forest officers, a way across the land covered by this permit for the free ingress or egress of Forest officers and for users of National Forest land and purchasers of National Forest products.

15. The permittee will obtain approval of the District Ranger before burning brush piles or any debris resulting from the clearing of the grounds.
(Special stipulations necessary)

16. No building of any sort shall be constructed until plans for each structure have been submitted to and approved by the Forest Supervisor of the Columbia National Forest.

17. The permittee shall not permit dead fish to be returned to the stream, but shall dispose of them in some manner approved by the Forest Supervisor.

18. If no commercial telephone is available the permittee will be allowed to attach one telephone to the Forest Service line, without cost, and there will be no charge for calls over the Forest Service line. Calls extending to commercial lines will be paid for by the permittee.

May 27, 1937
(Date)

(Signature of officer issuing permit)

(Title)

8—713 U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Attachment 12.—Historical Releases from Carson National Fish Hatchery, 1938-1980.

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
FY1938		FCS	fry	2,750,000	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1938		FCS	fingerling	226,044	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1938		RBT	fingerling	228,000	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1938		BST	fingerling	294,750	Tyee Spring Creek
05/15/38		SCS	fingerling	91,675	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1939		FCS	fry	1,998,714	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1939		FCS	fingerling	649,044	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1939		RBT	fingerling	228,000	Tyee Spring Creek++
FY1939		BKT	fingerling	294,750	Tyee Spring Creek++
FY1939		BST	fingerling	254,000	Tyee Spring Creek++
FY1940		FCS	fry	932,700	Wind River
FY1940		FCS	fingerling	328,723	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1940		SCS	fingerling	96,480	Tyee Spring Creek
FY1940		RBT	fingerling	379,900	Dist. to applicants
FY1940		BKT	fingerling	292,700	Columbia Nat'l Forest
FY1940		BST	fingerling	282,000	Dist. to applicants
CY1941		FCS	fry	1,784,600	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1941		FCS	fingerling	136,070	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1941		BKT	fingerling	411,950	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1941		BST	fingerling	380,535	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1941		RBT	fingerling	232,500	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1942		CS	fry	2,333,000	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1942		CS	fingerling	592,467	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1942		BKT	fingerling	245,511	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1942		RBT	fingerling	91,525	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1942		BST	fingerling	166,378	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1943		FCS	fingerling	528,037	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1943		BKT	fingerling	8,280	Dist. to applicants
CY1943		BKT	fingerling	283,487	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1943		RBT	fingerling	20,000	Dist. to applicants
CY1943		RBT	fingerling	218,500	Columbia Nat'l Forest
10/31/43		SCS	EE	28,152	Leavenworth, WA
11/10/43		SCS	EE	33,930	Leavenworth, WA
12/07/43		BBS	EE	323,100	Leavenworth, WA
CY1944		BBS	fingerling	121,000	Dist. to Fed. Hatcheries
CY1944		FCS	fingerling	235,536	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1944		RBT	fingerling	12,350	Columbia Nat'l Forest
01/03/44		BBS	EE	358,992	Leavenworth, WA
10/24/44		SCS	EE	32,868	Entiat, WA

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
11/22/44		BBS	EE	79,650	Winthrop, WA
12/27/44		BBS	EE	304,650	Leavenworth, WA
CY1945		FCS	fingerling	238,516	Columbia Natl. Forest
CY1945		SCS	fry	26,813	Dist. to Fed. Hatcheries
CY1945		BBS	fingerling	81,750	Dist. to Fed. Hatcheries
1/11/45		SIS	EE	19,840	Winthrop, WA
1/21/45		SIS	EE	38,579	Winthrop, WA
06/08/45		SHT	EE	18,360	Cook, WA
06/18/45		SHT	EE	18,609	Cook, WA
06/27/45		SHT	EE	32,588	Winthrop, WA
07/10/45		SHT	EE	46,626	Winthrop, WA
07/23/45		SHT	EE	53,037	Winthrop, WA
07/31/45		SHT	EE	11,526	Winthrop, WA
10/21/45		BBS	EE	45,495	Leavenworth, WA
12/04/45		BBS	EE	126,247	Leavenworth, WA
12/10/45		FCS	EE	1,550	Oregon City High School
12/26/45		BBS	EE	145,698	Leavenworth, WA
CY1946		FCS	fry	100,000	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1946		FCS	fingerling	620,446	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1946		SCS	fingerling	20,522	Columbia Nat'l Forest
CY1947		FCS	fry	4,233,000	Wind River
CY1947		FCS	fingerling	870,048	Wind River
CY1948		FCS	fry	6,709,240	Wind River
CY1948		FCS	fingerling	556,024	Wind River
CY1949		FCS	fry	8,353,307	Wind River
CY1949		FCS	fingerling	718,325	Wind River
CY1949		BKT	fingerling	128,466	Wind River
July1949		SES	fingerling	415,772	Wind River
12/13/49		FCS	EE	632,810	Washington State Marblemount, WA
12/21/49		FCS	EE	50,000	Quilcene, WA
CY1950		FCS	unknown	1,289,816	Wind River
CY1950		FCS	unknown	2,127,685	Wind River
CY1950		BKT	unknown	219,432	Wind River
11/21/50		FCS	EE	2,000,000	Klickitat, WA
CY1951	1950	FCS	fry	2,698,845	Wind River
CY1951	1950	FCS	fingerling	1,778,923	Wind River
CY1951	1950	FCS	fry	8,202,966	Wind River
CY1951		BKT*	unknown	199,681	G. Pinchot Nat'l Forest
11/29/51	1951	FCS	EE	4,001,864	Seattle, WA
CY1952	1951	FKT	fry	2,130,045	Wind River

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
CY1952	1951	FKT	fry	6,775,685	Wind River
CY1952	1951	FKT	fry	1,433,749	Wind River
CY1952		BKT*	unknown	66,131	G. Pinchot Natl. Forest
CY1953	1951	SCS	5	7,603	Wind River
CY1953	1952	FCS	fry	11,646,619	Wind River
CY1954	1953	FCS+	fry	147,242	Wind River
CY1954	1953	FCS+	3	3,911,687	Wind River
CY1954	1953	FCS+	1	41,387	Little W. Salmon River
CY1954	1953	FCS+	2	16,360	Little W. Salmon River
CY1954	1953	FCS+	3	31,844	Bonneville Dam
CY1954	1953	FCS+	3	1,020	Leavenworth, WA
CY1954		BKT*	unknown	191,724	G. Pinchot Nat'l Forest
CY1954		RBT*	unknown	57,822	unknown
12/02/54		SES*	EE	13,000	Salmon Nutritional Lab Cook, WA
12/17-30/54		RBT*	EE	401,805	Washington Game Dept. Vancouver
CY1955	1954	FCS+	2	2,265,266	Wind River
CY1955	1954	FCS+	3	1,769,987	Wind River
CY1955		RBT*	unknown	62,846	unknown
CY1955		BKT*	unknown	177,947	unknown
Jan.-Mar.	1955	RBT*	EE	2,242,748	Washington Game Dept. Vancouver
03/01/55		BKT*	EE	102,075	Washington Game Dept. Vancouver
April1955	1954	SHT*	unknown	4,695	Wind River
Oct.1955	1954	SES+	2	102,432	Spirit Lake
Oct.1955	1955	SES+	3	85,680	Spirit Lake
Dec.1955	1955	SES+	3	1,985	West. Fish Nutrition Lab
CY1956	1954	FCS+	2	494,558	Wind River
CY1956	1954	FCS+	3	402,571	Wind River
CY1956	1954	FCS+	4	387,015	Wind River
CY1956	1955	FCS+	4	1,094,757	Wind River
CY1956	1954	SHT*	unknown	74,282	Washougal Hatchery
CY1956		BKT*	unknown	86,534	unknown
CY1956	1955	SCS+	4	911,686	Wind River
01/25/56		RBT*	EE	111,936	Hagerman, ID
02/14/56		RBT*	EE	40,704	Hagerman, ID
Mar1956	1955	FCS+	fry	496,760	Wind River
April1956	1954	SHT*	unknown	24,718	Wind River
April1956	1954	SCS+	4	26,451	Wind River

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
Sept.1956	1955	FCS+	3	1,082,475	Wind River
10/10/56	1956	SCS+	EE	195,360	Willard Station Cook,WA
10/17/56	1956	SCS+	EE	217,195	White Salmon Station
11/14/56	1956	FCS+	EE	523,260	Washington Game Dept. Klickitat, WA
CY1957		BKT*	unknown	243,577	unknown
01/29/57		RBT	EE	250,638	Hagerman, ID
Feb.1957	1956	FCS+	fry	706,320	Wind River
Mar1957	1955	SIS*	4	45,000	Little Washougal R
Mar1957	1955	SIS*	4	45,000	Greenleaf Creek
Mar1957	1955	SIS*	4	98,770	Upper Washougal R
03/07/57		RBT	EE	223,554	Quilcene, WA
April1957	1955	SHT	unknown	2,376	Wind River
04/21/57		RBT	EE	28,268	Quilcene, WA
May1957	1956	FCS+	1	2,742,128	Wind River
Oct.1957	1956	FCS+	3	424,555	Wind River
10/22/57	1957	SCS+	EE	190,608	Willard, WA
10/22/57	1957	SCS+	EE	131,389	Little White Salmon
11/07/57	1957	SCS+	EE	33,281	Little White Salmon
CY1958		BKT*	unknown	116,834	unknown
CY1958	1957	FCS+	2	1,391,419	Wind River
CY1958	1957	SIS*	4	200,000	Spring Creek
01/29/58		RBT	EE	461,472	Boseman, MT
02/10/58		RBT	EE	79,952	Creston, MT
Feb.1958	1957	FCS+	fry	486,635	Wind River
Feb.1958	1956	SIS*	4	260,100	Washington State Washougal, WA
03/10/58		RBT	EE	106,552	Creston, MT
10/24/58	1958	SCS+	EE	50,000	Fishery Research Warm Springs, OR
Nov.1958	1957	SIS*	4	259,228	Abernathy Creek
Dec.1958	1957	SIS*	4	490,634	Columbia River
CY1959		RBT	unknown	31,423	unknown
CY1959		BKT*	unknown	211,524	unknown
CY1959		KMT	unknown	30,084	unknown
CY1959	1958	FCS+	7	3,953,000	Wind River
CY1959	1958	FCS+	7	3,742,900	Wind River
CY1959	1958	FCS+	2	7,897,255	Wind River
01/06-12/59		RBT	EE	300,200	Hagerman, ID

Date	BY		Species	Size	Number	Water
Feb.1959	1958	SIS		7	11,060	Wind River
11/30/59			FCS+	EE	4,000,000	Kalama Falls Hatchery Kalama, WA
12/02/59			FCS+	EE	3,211,000	Washougal, WA
CY1960			RBT	unknown	62,465	unknown
CY1960			BKT*	unknown	168,820	unknown
CY1960			KMT	unknown	93,163	unknown
CY1960	1959		FCS+	3	49,986	Wind River
Feb.1960	1958		SHT	6	3,616	Wind River
April1960	1958		SCS+	4	1,016,469	Wind River
May1960	1959		FCS+	2	9,324,000	Wind River
May1960	1959		KOK	7	192,000	Lake Simtustus, Pelton Dam
Oct.1960	1959		FCS+	4	194,398	Wind River
10/13/60			SCS+	EE	35,000	Washington State Klickitat, WA
CY1961			RBT	unknown	108,091	unknown
CY1961			BKT*	unknown	41,496	unknown
CY1961			KMT	unknown	764,840	unknown
CY1961	1959		SCS+	4	260,720	Wind River
CY1961	1960		SCS+	7	75,313	Happy Valley Reservoir Warm Springs Indian Reservation
CY1961	1960		SIS+	1	12,383	Willard Hatchery
April1961	1959		SIS+	5	55,387	Wind River
April1961	1959		SIS+	5	927,932	Columbia River
April1961	1959		SHT	5	13,200	Wind River
May1961	1960		KOK	1	104,310	Lake Simtustus, Pelton Dam
June1961	1960		FCS+	2	1,855,640	Wind River
July1961	1960		KOK	1	45,217	Norwich Lake, Mt. Rainier Natl. Park
09/21/61	1961		SCS+	EE	372,000	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
10/11/61	1961		SCS+	EE	333,711	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
11/06/61	1961		SCS+	EE	100,000	Washington State Klickitat, WA
CY1962			BKT*	unknown	245,230	unknown
CY1962			RBT	unknown	184,677	unknown
CY1962			KMT	unknown	959,479	unknown
CY1962	1960		SCS+	5	605,871	Wind River
CY1962	1960		SCS+	5	56,882	Research- Bonneville Dam

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
CY1962	1960	SCS+	5	872,763	Wind River
Feb.1962	1961	SHT+	4	50,040	Lake Branch Hood River
Feb.1962	1961	SHT+	4	56,385	West Fork of Hood River
Feb.1962	1961	SHT+	4	56,340	Tony Creek
Feb.1962	1961	SHT+	4	50,040	Bowman Creek
Feb1962	1961	SHT+	4	50,040	Cable Creek
Feb.1962	1961	SHT+	4	117,450	Middle Fork Hood River
Feb.1962	1961	SHT+	4	100,080	Camas Creek
Feb.1962	1961	SHT+	4	120,150	East Fork Hood River
April1962	1961	SHT+	5	109	Research- Bonn. Dam
May1962	1962	KOK	1	197,800	Lake Simtustus, Pelton Dam
June1962	1961	SHT+	4	52,429	Middle Fork Hood River
10/02/62	1962	SCS+	EE	959,000	Idaho Fish &Game Dept.
10/30/62	1962	SCS+	EE	487,800	Klickitat Hatchery
11/09/62	1962	SCS+	EE	411,539	Klickitat Hatchery
CY1963		RBT	unknown	113,261	unknown
CY1963		BKT*	unknown	79,920	Skamania County
CY1963		KMT	unknown	1,177,425	unknown
Mar1963	1961	COS	26/ lb.	713,254	Columbia River
April1963	1961	COS	25/ lb.	524,535	Wind River
April1963	1961	SCS+	32/ lb.	1,264,969	Wind River
May1963	1961	SCS+	29/ lb.	83,244	Research- Bonneville Dam
May1963	1961	COS	24/ lb.	73,930	Research- Bonneville Dam
Oct.1963	1963	SCS+	EE	1,000,000	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
Nov.1963	1962	SCS+	55/ lb.	5,985	Fish Passage Research
Dec.1963	1963	COS	EE	30,000	West. Fish Nutrition Lab
FY1964		RBT	unknown	46,666	unknown
FY1964		BKT*	unknown	69,920	Skamania County
FY1964		KMT	unknown	52,425	unknown
Jan-Feb.1964	1963	COS	EE	1,024,150	Leavenworth, WA
Feb.1964	1963	SCS+	1,061/ lb	16,976	Wind River
May1964	1962	SCS+	34/ lb.	1,020	West. Fish Disease Lab
June1964	1962	SCS+	30/lb.	1,500	Research- Bonneville Dam
June1964	1962	SCS+	29/ lb.	5,046	Fish Passage Research
June1964	1962	SCS+	29/ lb.	67,396	Wind River
Sept.1964	1964	FCS	EE	500,000	Idaho Fish &Game Dept.
Oct.1964	1964	FCS	EE	500,000	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
Dec.1964	1963	SCS	57/ lb.	39,045	Wind River
Dec1964	1964	COS	EE	500,250	Idaho Fish & Game Dept
FY1965		RBT	unknown	23,963	unknown
FY1965		BKT*	unknown	39,000	Skamania County

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
FY1965	1964	SCS	EE	121,500	Klickitat Hatchery
Feb.1965	1964	FCS	fry	2,498,670	Wind River
Feb.1965	1963	COS	30/ lb.	13,260	Wind River
Feb.1965	1964	COS	fry	191,105	Wind River
April1965	1963	SCS	38/ lb.	1,076,416	Wind River
April1965	1963	COS	26/ lb.	1,449,214	Wind River
April1965	1963	COS	25/ lb.	112,575	Warm Springs River
April1965	1963	COS	24/ lb.	68,800	Badger Creek
May1965	1963	COS	25/ lb.	67,346	Wind River
May1965	1963	COS	25/ lb.	68,625	Warm Springs River
May1965	1963	COS	25/ lb.	2,100	West. Fish Disease Lab
June1965	1963	SCS	32/ lb.	77,105	Wind River
Oct.1965	1965	SCS	EE	634,942	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
Oct.1965	1965	SCS	EE	19,341	Willard Hatchery
FY1966		RBT	unknown	101,170	unknown
FY1966		BKT*	unknown	43,600	Skamania County
April1966	1964	SCS	48/ lb.	1,909,466	Wind River
May1966	1965	SCS	615/ lb.	76,875	Wind River
Oct.1966	1966	SCS	EE	1,018,200	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
FY1967		RBT	unknown	48,397	unknown
FY1967		BKT	unknown	95,312	Indian Reservations
Feb.1967	1966	COS	fry	262,500	Deschutes River
Mar1967	1965	COS	32/ lb.	1,904,590	Wind River
Mar1967	1966	COS	fry	261,500	Deschutes River
April1967	1965	SCS	32/ lb.	2,411,552	Wind River
Oct.1967	1967	SCS	EE	1,016,300	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
Nov.1967	1966	SCS	50/ lb.	2,500	Research- Seattle, WA
Dec.1967	1966	SCS	73/ lb.	7,322	Research- Seattle, WA
FY1968		RBT	2 yr. old	36,783	unknown
FY1968		BKT*	unknown	14,935	Indian Heaven Lakes
FY1968		CUT	unknown	26,600	unknown
Jan.1968	1966	SCS	unknown	10,880	Research- Weyerhauser Co.
March1968	1968	SHT	EE	150,000	Umatilla Indian Reservation
March1968	1968	SHT	EE	200,000	Oregon State Fish Comm.
March1968	1968	SHT	EE	160,000	Warm Springs Indian Res.
April1968	1966	SCS	21/ lb.	1,613,395	Wind River
April1968	1967	COS	527/ lb.	803,272	Wind River
Oct.1968	1968	SCS	EE	951,970	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
Oct.1968	1968	SCS	EE	101,000	Little White NFH
FY1969		RBT	unknown	76,751	Military Installations
FY1969		BKT	unknown	3,507	unknown

Date	BY		Species		Size	Number	Water
Mar1969	1967		COS		unknown	476,520	Wind River
Mar1969	1967		COS		unknown	200,040	Umatilla Indian Reservation
April1969	1967		SCS		21/ lb.	1,534,530	Wind River
April1969	1967		SCS		20/ lb.	600	Abernathy Salmon Cult. Lab
May1969	1968		SHT		12.5/ lb.	35,740	Wind River
Oct.1969	1969		SCS		EE	255,300	Kooskia NFH
Oct.1969	1969		SCS		EE	990,117	Idaho Fish & Game Dept.
Oct.1969	1969		SCS		EE	300,017	Warm Springs Indian Res.
FY1970			RBT		unknown	21,265	Federal Waters
FY1970			CUT		unknown	18,300	unknown
Mar1970	1969		SHT	1	65.7/ lb.	44,747	Wind River
April1970	1968		SHT		7.3/ lb	23,710	Wind River
April1970	1968		SHT		9.0/ lb	23,400	Umatilla Indian Reservation
May1970	1968		SHT		7.9/ lb	44,747	Umatilla Indian Reservation
May1970	1968		SCS		16/ lb.	757,000	Wind River
July1970	1969		SCS		unknown	200	Bureau Comm. Fisheries
Sept.1970	1970		SCS		EE	1,123,190	Little White NFH
Oct.1970	1970		SCS		EE	307,810	Leavenworth NFH
Oct.1970	1970		SCS		EE	2,999,130	Oregon State Fish Comm.
FY1971			RBT		unknown	77,229	unknown
FY1971	1970		SCS		462/ lb.	359,280	Oregon State Fish Comm.
Jan.1971	1970		SCS		fry	692,410	Wind River
Mar1971	1970		SCS		unknown	424,660	Wind River
April1971	1969		SCS		18/ lb.	1,177,710	Wind River
09/29/71	1971		SCS		EE	828,330	Kooskia NFH
10/20/71	1971		SCS		EE	857,440	State of Idaho
10/21/71	1971		SCS		EE	600,000	Leavenworth NFH
10/26/71	1971		SCS		EE	765,640	State of Idaho
10/27/71	1971		SCS		EE	500,000	State of Alaska
10/28/71	1971		SCS		EE	800,000	State of Idaho
Nov.1971	1970		SCS		28/ lb.	3,017	N.M.F.S.
11/07/71	1971		SCS		EE	703,690	Kooskia NFH
FY1972			RBT		unknown	60,895	Quilcene NFH
Mar1972	1970		SCS		22/ lb.	5,125	N.M.F.S.
April1972	1970		SCS		20/ lb.	300	N.M.F.S.
April1972	1970		SCS		17.7/ lb.	1,409,370	Wind River
10/10/72	1972		SCS		EE	1,510,000	Alaska Fish & Game
10/11/72	1972		SCS		EE	600,860	Leavenworth NFH
10/11-25/72	1972	SCS	EE		5,495,160	Oregon Fish Commission	
10/19/72	1972		SCS		EE	1,730,760	Washington Fisheries
10/25/72	1972		SCS		EE	1,070,610	Little White NFH

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
10/25/72	1972	SCS	EE	5,100	N.M.F.S.
Nov.1972	1971	SCS	33/ lb.	100	N.M.F.S.
Nov.1972	1972	SCS	fry	22,000	N.M.F.S.
11/01/72	1972	SCS	EE	801,890	Kooskia NFH
Dec.1972	1972	SCS	1,333/ lb.	12,000	N.M.F.S.
FY1973		RBT	unknown	50,695	unknown
Jan.1973	1971	SCS	32/ lb.	420	Willard Lab
Feb.1973	1971	SCS	33/ lb.	100	N.M.F.S.
April1973	1971	SCS	22/ lb.	1,010	N.M.F.S.
April1973	1971	SCS	20/ lb.	1,540,600	Wind River
April1973	1972	SCS	343/ lb.	1,030	N.M.F.S.
April1973	1972	SCS	424/ lb.	255,030	Washington State
09/24/73	1973	SCS	EE	443,370	Little White NFH
09/27/73	1973	SCS	EE	403,270	Little White NFH
10/11/73	1973	SCS	EE	354,780	Eagle Creek NFH
10/12/73	1973	SCS	EE	747,560	Leavenworth NFH
Nov.1973	1972	SCS	36/ lb.	400	Corps of Engineers
FY1974		RBT	unknown	71,292	unknown
Feb.1974	1973	SCS	594/ lb.	228,800	Kooskia NFH
April1974	1973	SCS	297/ lb.	300,520	Washington Dept. of Fish.
April1974	1972	SCS	23/ lb.	350	Corps of Engineers
April1974	1972	SCS	23/ lb.	7,000	N.M.F.S.
April1974	1972	SCS	21/ lb.	2,001,088	Wind River
Oct.1974	1973	SCS	34/ lb.	505	N.M.F.S.
10/09/74	1974	SCS	EE	113,751	Abernathy SCDC
10/11/74	1974	SCS	EE	300,000	Little White NFH
FY1975		RBT	unknown	47,264	some went to Indian lands
Mar1975	1973	SCS	23/ lb.	934,450	Wind River
April1975	1973	SCS	19/ lb.	1,065,062	Wind River
Aug.1975		SCS	EE	1,576,700	Marion Forks Salmon Hatchery, OR
Sept.1975	1975	SCS	EE	1,000,000	Entiat NFH
Oct.1975	1975	SCS	EE	2,300,000	Leavenworth NFH
Oct.1975	1975	SCS	EE	300,000	Kooskia NFH
Oct.1975	1975	SCS	EE	431,370	Washington Dept. of Fish.
Oct.1975	1974	SCS	37/ lb.	2,000	Marrowstone Lab
Oct.1975	1974	SCS	37/ lb.	196,562	Wind River
FY1976		RBT	unknown	95,102	some went to Indian lands
FY1976		BKT	unknown	15,000	Umatilla Indian Reservation
FY1976		BKT	unknown	24,265	unknown
FY1976	1975	FCS	480/ lb.	882,720	Abernathy SCDC

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
Jan.1976	1974	SCS	30/ lb.	5,000	Marrowstone Lab
Jan.1976	1975	SCS	fry	20,000	Marrowstone Lab
Mar1976	1975	SCS	unknown	251,450	Kooskia NFH
Mar1976	1974	SCS	23/ lb.	1,149,261	Wind River
April1976	1974	SCS	19/ lb.	1,142,150	Wind River
May1976	1975	FCS	208/ lb.	668,692	Wind River
Sept.1976	1975	SCS	45/ lb.	253,067	Wind River
Oct.1976	1976	SCS	EE	1,000,000	Kooskia NFH
Oct.1976	1976	SCS	EE	721,170	Entiat NFH
Oct.1976	1976	SCS	EE	2,443,094	Leavenworth NFH
Oct.1976	1976	SCS	EE	473,469	Winthrop NFH
Oct.1976	1976	SCS	EE	743,550	Marion Forks Salmon Hatchery, OR
FY1977		RBT	unknown	87,990	unknown
FY1977		BKT	unknown	12,989	unknown
Mar1977	1975	SCS	22/ lb.	1,398,705	Wind River
April1977	1975	SCS	19/ lb.	1,414,148	Wind River
April1977	1975	COS	17/ lb.	1,446,240	Columbia River
Aug.1977	1976	COS	fry	300,000	Little W. Salmon River
Sept.1977	1976	COS	54/ lb.	145,800	Little W. Salmon River
FY1978		SCS	unknown	557,600	unknown
FY1978		SCS	EE	~2,300,000	Leavenworth NFH
FY1978		RBT	unknown	37,400	Yakima Indian Res. and youth camps in Portland area
FY1978		COS	unknown	521,000	N.M.F.S.
FY1978		COS	unknown	121,000	Pasco Homing Site
FY1978		COS	unknown	400,432	Bonneville Dam
FY1978		BKT	unknown	7,300	unknown
FY1978		BKT	unknown	71,400	unknown
FY1979	1977	SCS	19/ lb.	1,550,000	Wind River
FY1979	1977	SCS	19/ lb.	50,000	Yakima Indian Reservation
FY1979	1977	SCS	19/ lb.	300,000	Columbia River
FY1979		COS	unknown	271,000	Northwestern Lake
FY1979		COS	unknown	47,200	unknown
FY1979		SCS	unknown	622,000	Leavenworth NFH
FY1979		SCS	EE	2,500,000	Leavenworth NFH
FY1979		SCS	EE	200,000	Dworshak Complex
FY1979		FCS	unknown	2,350,000	Columbia River
FY1980	1978	SCS	fry	467,000	Wind River
FY1980	1978	COS	17/ lb.	606,000	B. White Salmon River
FY1980	1978	COS	unknown	78,000	Yakima River

Date	BY	Species	Size	Number	Water
FY1980		RBT	unknown	15,000	Warm Spring NFH
FY1980		RBT	unknown	18,000	unknown
April1980	1978	SCS	unknown	2,545,000	Wind River
May1980	1978	SCS	unknown	120,000	Hammond, OR
May1980	1978	SCS	fry	78,000	Entiat NFH
June1980	1979	COS	fry	102,000	Columbia River

++Planted by Forest Service.
*Reared cooperatively with the Washington Dept. of Game
+Reared as part of the Lower Columbia River Salmon Development Program

BBS= Blueback Salmon
BKT= Brook Trout
BST= Black-spotted Trout
CH= Chinook Salmon
COS= Coho Salmon SIS= Silver Salmon
CUT= Cutthroat Trout
FCS= Fall Chinook Salmon
FKS= Fall King Salmon
KMT= Kamloops Trout
KOK= Kokanes
RBT= Rainbow Trout
SCS= Spring Chinook Salmon
SES= Sockeye Salmon
SHT= Steelhead Trout

Fry = up to time yolk sac absorbed & feeding begins
Advanced fry = end of fry to 1 inch
Fingerlings = between 1" and yearling, No.1 were 1", up to 2", No. 2 were up to 3", etc.
Yearling = one year old, but less than 2 from date of hatching, could call them No. 1, etc, as well.

Attachment 13.—Releases of Juvenile Spring Chinook Salmon from Carson National Fish Hatchery into the Wind River since 1980.

Carson NFH Spring Chinook Returns

Year	Males	Females	Jacks	Unknown	Total	Males Spawned	Females Spawned
80	1,405	1,931	32	0	3,368	1,448	1,920
81	1,120	1,425	3	0	2,548	1,123	1,425
82	609	1,027	20	0	1,656	629	1,027
83	955	1,515	4	20	2,494	959	1,515
84	945	1,163	45	0	2,153	719	1,068
85	2,026	2,646	62	0	4,734	1,433	2,324
86	1,303	1,811	67	2,475	5,656	1,056	1,687
87	1,577	2,797	4	0	4,378	1,247	1,714
88	774	1,280	56	0	2,110	727	1,161
89	925	1,209	162	0	2,296	861	1,098
90	1,019	1,693	34	7,910	10,656	794	1,059
91	1,322	1,942	40	1,029	4,333	1,144	1,661
92	1,206	1,643	17	1,322	4,188	1,043	1,362
93	1,220	1,855	2	1,362	4,439	1,125	1,657
94	397	525	0	0	922	365	474
95	245	239	81	0	565	225	233
96	793	1,600	22	1,902	4,317	691	933
97	511	648	3	2,242	3,404	501	630
98	409	517	12	0	938	391	503
99	458	912	85	2,273	3,728	426	511
00	606	1,060	162	9,030	10,858	505	525
01	449	929	205	10,491	12,074	381	525

CRiS\ReturnPr

Carson NFH Spring Chinook releases
in Wind River, 1980 - 2002.

Release Date	Brood Year	Number	Size #/lb.	Stage
04/02/1980	78	245,854	29.00	yearling
04/28/1980	78	2,295,207	23.00	yearling
05/12/1980	78	44,550	24.00	yearling
03/24/1981	79	442,835	25.00	yearling
04/15/1981	79	2,156,077	19.00	yearling
04/07/1982	80	656,976	20.00	yearling
04/15/1982	80	1,921,674	18.00	yearling
04/15/1983	81	1,722,080	20.00	yearling
04/12/1984	82	2,017,670	16.00	yearling
04/13/1984	82	868,890	18.00	yearling
02/13/1985	83	664,740	27.00	yearling
02/15/1985	83	182,300	27.00	yearling
04/11/1985	83	18,494	17.00	yearling
04/15/1985	83	1,525,437	18.00	yearling
03/06/1986	84	443,000	25.00	yearling
04/15/1986	84	1,949,468	19.00	yearling
06/23/1986	85	140,000	102.00	fingerling
11/26/1986	85	185,000	35.00	fall
04/10/1987	85	47,496	19.00	yearling
04/15/1987	85	1,808,694	19.00	yearling
04/16/1987	85	482,974	18.00	yearling
01/21/1988	87	206,610	1,282.00	fry
04/14/1988	86	833,420	19.00	yearling
04/15/1988	86	1,122,800	19.00	yearling
07/12/1988	87	237,995	66.00	fingerling
07/13/1988	87	173,197	75.00	fingerling
01/13/1989	88	307,000	1,258.00	fry
01/13/1989	88	307,000	*,***.**	FRY
04/19/1989	87	437,998	18.00	yearling
04/20/1989	87	1,445,641	18.00	yearling
04/27/1989	87	100,000	18.00	yearling
04/12/1990	88	1,052,641	19.00	yearling
04/13/1990	88	1,052,640	19.00	yearling
04/15/1991	89	2,336,788	18.00	yearling
04/15/1992	90	2,315,382	18.00	yearling
04/14/1993	91	2,321,285	20.00	yearling
04/14/1994	92	2,040,568	19.00	yearling
06/08/1994	93	320,000	98.00	fingerling
04/10/1995	93	127,113	19.00	yearling
04/13/1995	93	666,073	18.00	yearling
04/14/1995	93	1,402,006	18.00	yearling
02/08/1996	94	600,000	24.00	yearling
04/08/1996	94	44,034	18.00	yearling
04/18/1996	94	1,046,363	18.00	yearling
04/19/1996	94	32,224	18.00	yearling
04/17/1997	95	907,708	16.00	yearling
04/20/1998	96	1,734,188	17.00	yearling
04/20/1999	97	1,415,744	13.00	yearling
04/20/2000	98	1,430,022	16.00	yearling
04/19/2001	99	1,608,684	15.00	yearling
04/17/2002	00	1,449,361	16.00	yearling

Attachment 14.—Carson National Fish Hatchery Spring Chinook Return Data, 1980-2001.

Carson NFH Spring Chinook Returns

Year	Males	Females	Jacks	Unknown	Total	Males Spawned	Females Spawned
80	1,405	1,931	32	0	3,368	1,448	1,920
81	1,120	1,425	3	0	2,548	1,123	1,425
82	609	1,027	20	0	1,656	629	1,027
83	955	1,515	4	20	2,494	959	1,515
84	945	1,163	45	0	2,153	719	1,068
85	2,026	2,646	62	0	4,734	1,433	2,324
86	1,303	1,811	67	2,475	5,656	1,056	1,687
87	1,577	2,797	4	0	4,378	1,247	1,714
88	774	1,280	56	0	2,110	727	1,161
89	925	1,209	162	0	2,296	861	1,098
90	1,019	1,693	34	7,910	10,656	794	1,059
91	1,322	1,942	40	1,029	4,333	1,144	1,661
92	1,206	1,643	17	1,322	4,188	1,043	1,362
93	1,220	1,855	2	1,362	4,439	1,125	1,657
94	397	525	0	0	922	365	474
95	245	239	81	0	565	225	233
96	793	1,600	22	1,902	4,317	691	933
97	511	648	3	2,242	3,404	501	630
98	409	517	12	0	938	391	503
99	458	912	85	2,273	3,728	426	511
00	606	1,060	162	9,030	10,858	505	525
01	449	929	205	10,491	12,074	381	525

CRiS\ReturnPr

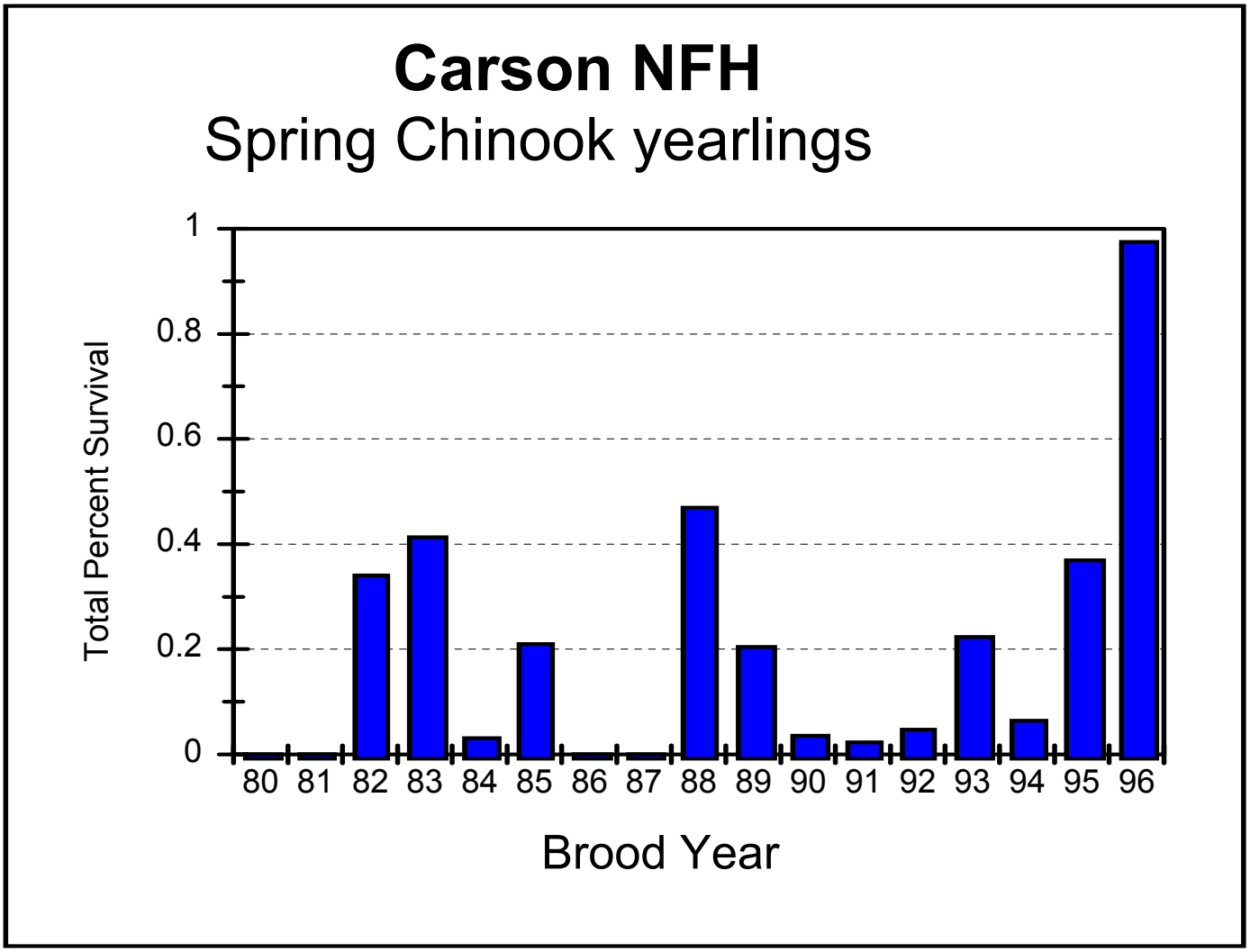
Attachment 15.—Age at Return of Carson National Fish Hatchery Spring Chinook Salmon.

Carson NFH Spring Chinook Age of Returns

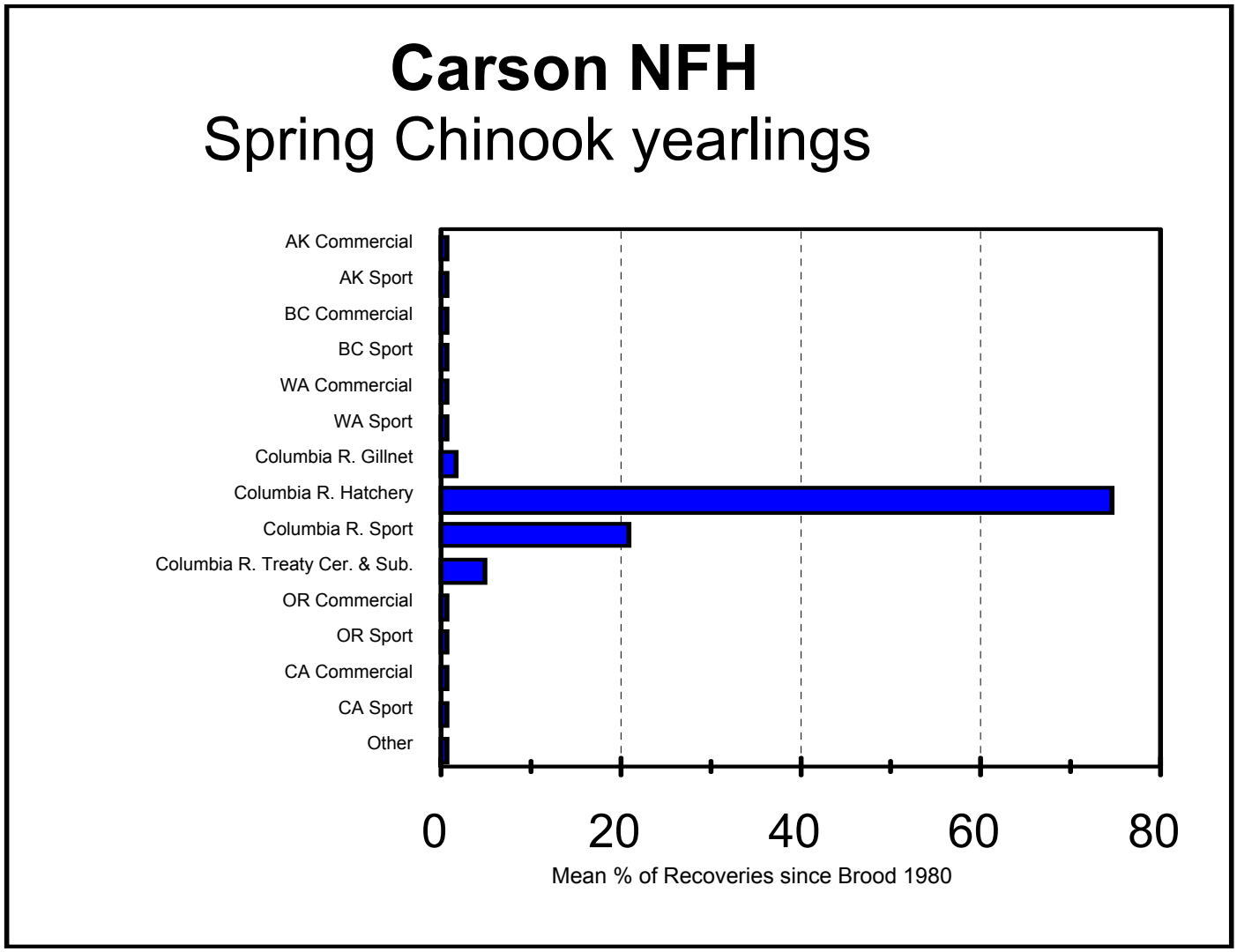
Year	Age-2	Age-3	Age-4	Age-5	Age-6	Total
80		32	606	2,730		3,368
81		3	901	1,609		2,548
82		22	1,085	549		1,656
83		9	1,072	1,413		2,494
84		79	1,274	789	11	2,153
85		53	3,591	1,090		4,734
86		48	3,557	2,051		5,656
87		7	2,464	1,907		4,378
88		72	252	1,786		2,110
89		118	1,883	287	8	2,296
90		26	9,324	1,306		10,656
91		37	1,178	3,105	13	4,333
92		7	3,094	1,080	7	4,188
93		12	1,455	2,972		4,439
94		7	542	371	2	922
95		104	361	100		565
96		14	4,230	73		4,317
97		5	2,911	488		3,404
98		14	406	518		938
99		95	3,524	109		3,728
00		316	9,875	667		10,858
01		92	11,010	972		12,074

CRiS\AgePr

Attachment 16.—Smolt to Adult Survival of Carson National Fish Hatchery Spring Chinook Salmon, includes all Reported Recoveries (hatchery plus harvest), 1980-1996 Broods.



Attachment 17.—Fisheries Contribution of Spring Chinook Salmon from Carson National Fish Hatchery.



Attachment 18.—Budget by Funding Source and Full Time Equivalent (FTE) Personnel for Fiscal Years (FY) 2000 through 2002.

	FY 2000 Actual ($1,000)	FY 2001 Actual ($1,000)	FY 2002 Estimated ($1,000)
NOAA Fisheries	424.1	470.5	564.7
USFWS	23.6	23.7	0.0
Operations	447.7	494.2	564.7
Cyclical	5.2	5.2	0.0
Quarters	10.5	8.9	8.9
Flood	474.5	0.0	0.0
Spill control	8.3	4.0	0.0
MMS project list	0.0	115.0	328.0
Maintenance	498.5	133.1	336.9
Cost recoverables	424.1	470.5	564.7

	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002
FTE	6.75	7	7

Attachment 19.—Regional and National Calender for the Budget Formulation Process.

Regional Formulation Process	
November	Project Leaders complete FONS submissions, emphasizing projects related to ecoregion priorities, and forward to the Regional FONS Coordinator. Submissions are reviewed for completeness and clarity. Projects are then submitted to the relevant supervisors for ranking. ARD, Fisheries incorporate supervisor rankings and input, plus regional and national priorities to develop regional ranking recommendations. Regional Director reviews and approves/modifies regional ranking recommendations.
National Formulation Process	
February	Regional FONS submission to Service's Washington Office.
Mar/Apr	Assistant Director, Fisheries and Habitat Conservation and ARD, Fisheries review regional submissions and identify themes. Themes communicated to ARD, Fisheries, Regional Directors, and Director.
May/June	Regions use themes in the development of regional budget requests. Using FONS, project lists will be developed for each theme to be forwarded in the Regional Request.
June	The Service Budget Committee considers the Regional Requests in setting priorities for the Service's Budget Request to the Department.
June º Jan	As the Service's Budget Request moves through the approval process (Department of Interior and OMB review), ARD, Fisheries will be consulted to ensure that FONS lists still represent the highest priorities of the regions.
February	Presidents budget submitted to Congress including FONS projects for Fisheries Program increases.

Attachment 20.—Projects Submitted as of Fiscal Year 2001 which are Linked to Carson NFH Goals and Objectives.

Goal	Objective	Intended accomplishment	FONS project #	Cost ($1,000)
1	2	Most efficient use of fish rearing facilities to enhance unique spring Chinook in-river fishing opportunities.	1999-001	35
4	1 & 2	Increase public use of hatchery facilities while informing visiting publics of Fish and Wildlife Service activities.	1999-002	110
3	1	Enhanced survival and abundance of listed salmon in Washington.	1999-003	21
3	1	Restoration of ESA listed steelhead (threatened) in the Wind River.	2000-001	10
1 2	1 2 & 3	Development of a Station Development Plan which will make Carson NFH more effective in addressing the needs of fishers reaching conservation hatchery goals.	2001-02	25
1	2	Evaluate the energetic costs of passage and migrational delay, resulting from hydropower projects, on Columbia river adult spring Chinook salmon.	2002-001	4
1	1 & 2	Determine the effects of electrical anesthesia used during spawning activities on adult spawners, eggs, and juveniles	2002-002	4
1 (All)	1 (All)	Maximizing efforts of fisheries managers and biologists on resource issues by minimizing computer down time which is estimated at 2000 hours (50 weeks) per year for 6 stations	2002-003	18
3	1	Provide information to assist with the recovery of wild and listed fish in the Wind River.	2002-004	15
			Total:	242

Attachment 21.—Projects Submitted to FONS in 2001 by the Service's Columbia River Fisheries Program Office (Vancouver, Washington), Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center and Abernathy Fish Technology Center to Support Carson NFH which are Linked to Carson NFH Goals and Objectives.

Goal	Objective	Intended accomplishment	FONS project #	Cost ($1,000)
Columbia River Fisheries Program Office (Vancouver, Washington)				
3	1	Evaluate four National Fish Hatcheries to Improve Efficiency and Reduce Impacts to Wild Fish	1999-005	110
3	1	Ecological Interactions Between Hatchery and Wild fish in the Wind River, Washington	2002-001	150
3	1	Comprehensive Hatchery and Genetic Management Plans for National Fish Hatcheries	1999-006	20
			Total:	280
Lower Columbia River Fish Health Center				
3	1	Restoration of Endangered Steelhead in the Wind River, Washington	2000-002	51
1	1	Fisheries Resources Computer Management	2000-006	18
3	1	Ecological Interactions Between Hatchery and Wild fish in the Wind River, Washington	2002-002	18
			Total:	87
Abernathy Fish Technology Center				
1	1&2	Evaluate Electro Anesthesia Used in Sorting Fish During Spawning Activities	2001-009	66
3	1	Ecological Interactions Between Hatchery and Wild fish in the Wind River, Washington	2002-002	40
1	2	Energetic Costs of Spawning Migration and Reproductive Maturation in Columbia River Chinook salmon	2001-006	184
			Total:	290

Attachment 22.—MMS.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR: 5	CostEst: $107,000	
RR: 888	CumOblig: $70,000	
NR: 1052	Backlog: $37,000	
Fix type: Repair/Rehab		

1993001	DOMESTIC WATER LINES	R

<File Missing> %Cplt: 65%

<File Missing>

Project approximately 70% completed - Need to complete a Small Water System Mgmt Plan. Rehab water supply - only available water source for domestic consumption. Coliform counts routinely exceed standards. Failure to improve system will result in giardia or other pathogen infection of hatchery employees, residents, and visitors.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR:	CostEst: $335,000	
RR: 888	CumOblig: $293,000	
NR: 2068	Backlog: $42,000	
Fix type: Repair/Rehab		

1999002	RACEWAYS	R

<File Missing> 46 %Cplt: 87%

<File Missing>

Project 60% complete - Will be completed in fall when remaining raceways empty. Reline 46 aging 40+year old 80' raceways. New lining will extend raceway life, promote fish health, and make cleaning easier, less costly, and more effective. Significant Pacific salmon restoration program affected by current state of disrepair.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR:	CostEst:	$60,000
RR: 888	CumOblig:	$5,000
NR: 2009	Backlog:	$0
Fix type:	Repair/Rehab	

1999004	RESIDENCES	R

<File Missing> 3 %Cplt: 100%

<File Missing>

Completed with FY2002 funds - Install hard wired smoke alarms and rewire three residences to assure safety of residents and comply with OSHA and fire codes.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR:	CostEst:	$46,000
RR: 888	CumOblig:	$27,000
NR: 1127	Backlog:	$0
Fix type:	Repair/Rehab	

2000001	Chemical storage building	R

<File Missing> 1 %Cplt: 100%

<File Missing>

Completed - Enlarge 15'X20' chemical storage building to provide a safe workplace for employees and to comply with OSHA Formalin storage standards. Current building does not meet code for this use; insufficient enclosed containers for combustibles, inadequate ventilation, etc. Chemical storage important to accomplishing mission of restoring Pacific salmon.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR:	CostEst:	$45,000
RR: 888	CumOblig:	$42,000
NR: 1004	Backlog:	$3,000
Fix type:	Repair/Rehab	

2000003	Surplus adult pond	R

<File Missing> 1 %Cplt: 93%

<File Missing>

Completed - Rehab adult salmon holding pond to facilitate surplus fish disposal. Modify fish crowder to include side crowder and fish lift. Potential for back injury due to current hand lifting very high with repetitive motion and heavy loads. Failure to remove surplus fish will imperil hatchery brood stock through consumption of limited water supply.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR: 6	CostEst:	$39,000
RR: 888	CumOblig:	$0
NR: 3030	Backlog:	$39,000
Fix type:	Repair/Rehab	

2001001	Residences	R

<File Missing> 3 %Cplt: 0%

<File Missing>

Rehab deteriorated plumbing in three residences. Plumbing is 60+ years old and is corroded such that leakages and blockages are becoming increasingly frequent. Iron supply lines are becoming occluded, shed rust and negatively impact taste and present chronic health concern.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR: 2	CostEst: $39,000	**2002001**	Service/Admin building	R
RR: 82	CumOblig: $0		*<File Missing> 1* %Cplt: 0%	
NR: 999	Backlog: $39,000		*<File Missing>*	
Fix type: Repair/Rehab				

Rehab drain lines (sink, compresor coolant, floor) to include oil/water separator. Drain lines empty directly into the Wind River in violation of WAC 90.48.080. Violation was noted in an Environmental Compliance Audit conducted 6/25/01. Potential for introducing oil from spills very high. The Wind River is home to threatened Steelhead.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR: 3	CostEst: $162,000	**2002003**	Storm drains	R
RR: 85	CumOblig: $0		*<File Missing> 1* %Cplt: 0%	
NR: 999	Backlog: $162,000		*<File Missing> 0.5*	
Fix type: Repair/Rehab				

Install oil/water separators in two storm water drains. Storm water from 50,000 square feet of asphalt public parking lot and hatchery access road drains directly into the Wind River in violation of WAC 90.48.080. The Wind River is home to listed steel head trout. Violation was noted in an Environmental Compliance Audit conducted 6/25/01.

13215 <File Missing> FundSrc

SR: 9	CostEst: $101,000	**2002004**	Rearing ponds, earthen	R
RR: 117	CumOblig: $0		*<File Missing> 2* %Cplt: 0%	
NR: 999	Backlog: $101,000		*<File Missing>*	
Fix type: Repair/Rehab				

Line two earthen ponds with gunite. Lining the ponds will prevent weed growth and fouling of the ponds without using herbicides. Also, recent outbreaks of botulism in fish in reared elswhere in earthen ponds underscores the potential for botulism outbreaks here. Botulism is extremly toxic to fish and other vertebrates including humans.

13215 <File Missing> FundSrc

SR: 1	CostEst: $24,000	**2002002**	Facility asphalt paving	R
RR: 137	CumOblig: $0		*<File Missing> 1* %Cplt: 0%	
NR: 999	Backlog: $24,000		*<File Missing> 0.5*	
Fix type: Repair/Rehab				

Seal 100,000 sq ft of asphalt paving throughout the facility to prevent deterioration and asphalt loss. The asphalt was placed in 1999 at a cost of $167,000 and is beginning to show signs of weather related deterioration. Sealing will protect the asphalt surface and extend the life of the asphalt many years.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR:	CostEst:	$25,000
RR: 888	CumOblig:	$20,000
NR: 9999	Backlog:	$0
Fix type:	Replace	

1999009	1990 Ford pickup	R

<File Missing> 1 %Cplt: 100%

<File Missing>

Done with FY 02 funds. - Replace aging '90 pickup w/ 4WD - has only 24K mi, but needs repeated repairs, very fuel inefficient02 funds. Style requested would better meet the station needs as it could also be used for snow removal. Pacific salmon restoration program will benefit from proper equipment. 10-yr old vehicle used extensively on station - low mi but worn.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR: 8	CostEst:	$10,000
RR: 30	CumOblig:	$0
NR: 5045	Backlog:	$10,000
Fix type:	Replace	

1999006	INCUBATORS	R

<File Missing> 5 %Cplt: 0%

<File Missing>

Replace trough incubation system w/vertical incubators to improve larval salmon incubation, reduce potential for employee back injuries related to trough incubation methodology. Eggs incubated in troughs held in stacks of 15 trays. Stacks are heavy, can only be lifted by bending over trough in awkward position in violation of all back injury protection guidlines.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR: 7	CostEst:	$305,000
RR: 37	CumOblig:	$0
NR: 5077	Backlog:	$305,000

Fix type: Repair/Rehab

1999001	RACEWAYS	R

<File Missing> 10 %Cplt: 0%

<File Missing>

Rehab predator exclosure over 10 raceways to provide cover for and prevent predation of important anadromous salmon; fish loss & bird borne diseases resulting from current conditions affect significant salmon restoration.

13215 **<File Missing>** FundSrc

SR: 4	CostEst:	$108,000
RR: 53	CumOblig:	$31,000
NR: 6100	Backlog:	$77,000

Fix type: Repair/Rehab

1992003	FISH PROD/ADMIN BUILDING	R

<File Missing> 2 %Cplt: 29%

<File Missing>

Rehab production/administration building to provide disabled access.. Remodel restrooms to include accessible stalls and sinks. Provide ramp access to incubation room. Remodel visitor center for access to administrative personnel. Current facilities not usable by mobility impaired persons.

13215 <File Missing> FundSrc

SR:	CostEst:	$19,000
RR: 888	CumOblig:	$15,000
NR: 4088	Backlog:	$0
Fix type:	Repair/Rehab	

1999007	RESIDENCES	Q

<File Missing> 1 %Cplt: 100%

<File Missing>

Completed with FY02 funds - Replace usafe energy inefficient windows in 1 duplex unit. Windows are single pane swing out type and do not meet fire codes for emergency egress. It is unlikely that a small child could escape through the exisitng windows. Employees are required to live on station to protect irreplaceable salmon stocks.

13215 <File Missing> FundSrc

SR:	CostEst:	$80,000
RR: 888	CumOblig:	$24,000
NR: 6026	Backlog:	$0
Fix type:	Replace	

1999005	RESIDENCES	Q

<File Missing> 3 %Cplt: 100%

<File Missing>

Done with 2002 funds - Replace 3 1940 era asbestos-sided garages. Garages are usable only for compact vehicles, rotting, large cracks in the foundations permit free acccess to rodents, and are unlighted creating safety issues. Asbestos is chipped, loose and cracked. Employees are required to live on station to protect irreplaceable salmon stocks.

Attachment 23.—Quarters Policy.

REGION 1
POLICY ON REQUIRED OCCUPANCY IN GOVERNMENT FURNISHED QUARTERS ON NATIONAL FISH HATCHERIES

INTRODUCTION

In order to carry out its mandated responsibilities, the Fish and Wildlife Service administers a variety of field offices and National Fish Hatcheries. At many of these National Fish Hatcheries, government owned residences are available to employees on a required occupancy basis. The determination of whether an employee must occupy Government Furnished Quarters as a condition of employment is made on a station-by-station, position-by-position, and residence-by-residence basis. In making the determination, supervisors will consider:

1. the dependability of the water supply systems;
2. adequacy of the alarm and call back systems;
3. response time needed to take emergency corrective actions; and
4. the adequacy of the security provided to protect fish, facilities, and equipment (See attached Optimum Protection Standards for National Fish Hatcheries in Region 1).

AUTHORITY

This policy is promulgated under authority of Public Law 88-459, Section 5 (5 USC 5911); Office of Management and Budget Circular A-18; Department of the Interior Property Management Regulation 114-51.302; Departmental Quarters Handbook, 400 DM; and the Fish and Wildlife Administrative Manual 23 AM 11.3.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this policy is to provide uniform guidance in the identification of required occupancy in government owned residences on National Fish Hatcheries, and to ensure consistency in those requirements throughout the Region. The Region will require occupancy of employees at specified hatcheries only when necessary services cannot be rendered or government property cannot be protected effectively and efficiently through means other than the presence of employees on the station. The policy provides for implementation of other methods of protection and security on hatcheries.

SCOPE

This policy is applicable to all National Fish Hatcheries in Region 1 where government owned residences exist on the effective date of this policy and where such residences are subsequently acquired or constructed.

POLICY

Required Occupancy -

It is the policy of the Region to require occupancy of key employees at specified National Fish Hatcheries where necessary services cannot be rendered or government property cannot be protected effectively and efficiently through means other than the presence of employees residing at the hatchery. Positions and residences assigned required occupancy status will be justified on the basis that the employee filling the position will be familiar enough with station operations to effectively handle emergencies.

The preferred staffing of required occupancy positions will be Project Leader, Assistant Project Leader, and Maintenanceman. However, these positions may vary from hatchery to hatchery based on the availability and capability of individual employees. In any case, the Project Leader will be ultimately responsible for ensuring the adequacy of protection for fish, facilities, and equipment.

Employees who perform work outside their tour of duty are entitled to appropriate compensation. Required occupancy will not be used in a manner which places restriction on the employee's freedom of movement regarding scheduled leave, non-work days, off duty hours, and similar benefits.

IMPLEMENTATION

In implementing and administering this policy, the following will apply:

Project Leaders

- Will initiate a review and determine the following:

  1. the dependability of the water supply;

  2. adequacy of existing alarm and call back systems;

  3. response time needed to take emergency corrective actions;

  4. the adequacy of security provided to protect fish, facilities, and equipment; and

  5. the availability of local housing for rent/purchase.

- Will initiate improvements in alarm systems, security, fencing, water supplies, etc., as soon as funding permits. If existing systems are inadequate to provide the required security and protection, make recommendations to the Associate Manager on the level of required occupancy needed on a station-by-station, position-by-position, and residence-by-residence basis.

- Will identify quarters to be made available for occupancy by other government agencies, or for rental to the general public (upon approval from the appropriate Assistant Secretary).

Associate Manager/Assistant Regional Director, Fisheries and Federal Aid

- Will review Project Leader recommendations on required occupancy.
- Will modify or approve Project Leader recommendations.
- Will require Project Leaders to annually review required occupancy status and to initiate actions to improve the adequacy of existing security systems (as funding permits).

Other

- Required occupancy status will be reviewed on an annual basis to address changes in station programs/missions, personnel, and available protection. Where it is determined that occupancy of Government Furnished Quarters is not required, the Project Leader must annually certify in writing to the Associate Manager/Assistant Regional Director, Fisheries and Federal Aid, that necessary services can be rendered and government property can be protected effectively and efficiently through means other than the presence of employees residing at the hatchery. This review and certification will be completed by November 1 of each calendar year.
- Where occupancy is required, it will be made a condition of employment and will be contained in the employee's position description and SF-50. In addition, a Form DI 1872, "Certification of Required Occupancy", will be completed. After concurrence by the Regional Director, the form will be forwarded to the Washington Office for final approval by the Director.
- By December 1 of each calendar year, a listing of those residences and positions which have been reapproved for required occupancy will be provided to the Director.

  Any new determinations for required occupancy or deletions from required occupancy will follow the procedures outlined in the "U.S. Fish and Wildlife Policy On Required Occupancy In Government Furnished Quarters".

This policy becomes effective when approved.

APPROVED:

_____ Date: _____

Regional Director

Attachment

Optimum Protection Standards for National Fish Hatcheries in Region 1

1. Maximum response time between the occurrence of a problem and initiation of corrective action - 20 minutes.

2. Perimeter fencing, fencing around, or gates to isolate critical and sensitive areas.

3. Lockable fuel dispensing stations with separate, isolated shut-off switch.

4. Outside lighting around office buildings, shop buildings, equipment/vehicle storage buildings, and other sensitive areas.

5. Centralized alarm system panel with individualized water and intrusion system status lights.

6. Alarm system capabilities must include: a pager system, minimum 30 mile radius range, with at least 3 active belt/pocket receivers (two additional receivers are to be available as replacement equipment). Also, at least one of the following should be included:

   - alarm sirens/bells (on station),
   - alarm indicator light/beacon (on station), and
   - telephone warning system, with roll-over feature.

7. Individualized water supply alarms (on each system and/or area used for incubation/rearing) which include:

   - flow or pressure alarms,
   - pond or headbox water high/low level alarms, and
   - equipment failure alarms (pumps on wells or reuse systems, pre-treatment, and post-treatment systems).

8. Power failure alarms.

9. Standby generator(s) with automatic start and transfer feature.

10. Building burglar alarms and broodstock pond intrusion alarms.

11. Smoke and/or heat sensing alarms in buildings and residences.

Attachment 24.—Quarters Plan.

Quarters Plan
Carson National Fish Hatchery
November 20, 2001

General Information

The housing at Carson NFH consists of three circa 1937 wood frame, three bedroom houses designated as Q 1, 2, &3 and two circa 1955 block construction, three bedroom duplex units designated as Q 37-1 & 2 and Q 39-1 & 2. Quarters 1, 2, and 39-1 & 2 are generally reserved for station personnel. Quarters 2 and 37-1 & 2 are currently excess to station needs. However, Quarters 2 has been designated as historically significant by Cultural Resources and an attempt to have it removed was thwarted. It is currently rented to a US Geological Survey Willard Laboratory employee. Quarters 37-1 has been used in recent years to provide housing for student and other volunteers. This program has been very successful providing much needed volunteer help in the busy summer months and, most recently, during the winter months. The savings to the government have more than offset the costs of maintaining the unit.

The intent of having personnel living in government quarters at Carson NFH is to provide station security and operations during non-duty hours. Mechanical systems to regulate water flows must be maintained immediately to prevent loss of valuable fish stocks. Additional security protection of government owned property is provided by occupants especially when anadromous broodstock are present. The isolated setting of Carson NFH combined with potential inaccessibility during sever snowstorms precludes adequate protection by other than required housing.

Required housing at present is limited to the station manager, the assistant station manager, and a fish culturist. The job descriptions of the required tenants are less critical to the safety of fish stocks than is the number of tenants required to live on station. Under the Fair Labor Standards Act, employees cannot be required to be at home in government owned quarters without compensation. Since there is no viable mechanism for compensating the employees, the presence of someone at home in government owned quarters and available to respond immediately to a water alarm or other emergency is left to chance. Increasing the number of people living on station increases the probability that someone will be available for emergency response. Therefore, the minimum number required to provide a reasonable prospect of protection is three. Whether the person is management, maintenance, or production personnel is not critical. Most alarm situations at Carson NFH can be managed with a leaf rake. In the event the problem cannot be solved by the responder, maintenance or other staff can be called in for assistance.

Assignment of Quarters

The assignment of quarters shall be done in accordance with Chapter 8, Department of the Interior Departmental Quarters Handbook (DQM)(400 DM Addition to IPMR 06/02/94).

Assignment Priorities: Assignment of quarters shall follow the priorities in the order listed below.

88. Required Occupants.

89. Other Station Personnel, including contractors and essential cooperators.

90. Volunteers. Must meet requirements of paragraph 8.1C DQH 400 DM.

91. Other Bureaus. Employees of other Interior bureaus.

92. Other Agencies. Employees of other Federal Agencies.

93. Non-Federal Tenants. See paragraph 5.2 DQH.

Maintenance

The station manager has final approval authority over all quarters maintenance. Quarters maintenance needs are reported to the station manger for inclusion into the prioritization process. Quarters deficiencies affecting safety or health are given top priority, followed by weatherization and structural needs. The station manager meets with the assistant manager and maintenance personnel at the beginning of the fiscal year to determine major deficiencies and prioritize repairs.

Attachment 25.—Surplus Fish as Government Property.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
911 NE. 11th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97232-4181

IN REPLY REFER TO:
AFR

JUL 10 2001

Memorandum

To: Fishery Project Leaders

From: Regional Director, Region 1
Portland, Oregon

Subject: Surplus Fish as Government Property

The Hatchery system in Region 1 is currently enjoying success with increasing returns of adult fish. This success is due in no small part to the dedication of Service Fisheries employees who have worked tirelessly to ensure the Hatchery system produces quality fish. However, it is important that all Service employees honor the public trust placed in them as stewards of the Nation's resources and administrators of public property.

With this memorandum I want to emphasize that live fish entering a National Fish Hatchery (Hatchery), whole fish carcasses or their parts, are Government property and cannot be converted for personal use, even temporarily on loan. Misuse of Government property may result in disciplinary action ranging from a written reprimand to removal from the Service. The attached Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch, contained in 5 CFR 2635.704, specifically address use of Government property. Please review and be acquainted with these standards. Also, please ensure that all your employees read and understand this memorandum.

It is important that you first consider all possible uses of hatchery fish that are consistent with the Service Mission. Surplus fish must be disposed of using prescribed government contracting procedures. Furthermore, you must comply with other Service and FDA policies related to the disposition of carcasses and parts that have been treated with chemicals making them unfit for human consumption. Should you have any questions regarding this policy, please contact the Assistant Regional Director, Fishery Resources, through your supervisor.

Attachment

performance of his official duties does not give rise to an appearance of use of public office for private gain or of giving preferential treatment, an employee whose duties would affect the financial interests of a friend, relative or person with whom he is affiliated in a nongovernmental capacity shall comply with any applicable requirements of § 2635.502.

(e) *Use of terms of address and ranks.* Nothing in this section prohibits an employee who is ordinarily addressed using a general term of address, such as "The Honorable", or a rank, such as a military or ambassadorial rank, from using that term of address or rank in connection with a personal activity.

§ 2635.703 Use of nonpublic information.

(a) *Prohibition.* An employee shall not engage in a financial transaction using nonpublic information, nor allow the improper use of nonpublic information to further his own private interest or that of another, whether through advice or recommendation, or by knowing unauthorized disclosure.

(b) *Definition of nonpublic information.* For purposes of this section, *nonpublic information* is information that the employee gains by reason of Federal employment and that he knows or reasonably should know has not been made available to the general public. It includes information that he knows or reasonably should know:

(1) Is routinely exempt from disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552 or otherwise protected from disclosure by statute, Executive order or regulation;

(2) Is designated as confidential by an agency; or

(3) Has not actually been disseminated to the general public and is not authorized to be made available to the public on request.

Example 1: A Navy employee learns in the course of her duties that a small corporation will be awarded a Navy contract for electrical test equipment. She may not take any action to purchase stock in the corporation or its suppliers and she may not advise friends or relatives to do so until after public announcement of the award. Such actions would violate Federal securities statutes as well as this section.

Example 2: A General Services Administration employee involved in evaluating proposals for a construction contract cannot disclose the terms of a competing proposal to a friend employed by a company bidding on the work. Prior to award of the contract, bid or proposal information is nonpublic information specifically protected by 41 U.S.C. 423.

Example 3: An employee is a member of a source selection team assigned to review the proposals submitted by several companies in response to an Army solicitation for spare parts. As a member of the evaluation team, the employee has access to proprietary information regarding the production methods of Alpha Corporation, one of the competitors. He may not use that information to assist Beta Company in drafting a proposal to compete for a Navy spare parts contract. The Federal Acquisition Regulation in 48 CFR parts 3, 14 and 15 restricts the release of information related to procurements and other contractor information that must be protected under 18 U.S.C. 1905 and 41 U.S.C. 423.

Example 4: An employee of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission inadvertently includes a document that is exempt from disclosure with a group of documents released in response to a Freedom of Information Act request. Regardless of whether the document is used improperly, the employee's disclosure does not violate this section because it was not a knowing unauthorized disclosure made for the purpose of furthering a private interest.

Example 5: An employee of the Army Corps of Engineers is actively involved in the activities of an organization whose goals relate to protection of the environment. The employee may not, other than as permitted by agency procedures, give the organization or a newspaper reporter nonpublic information about long-range plans to build a particular dam.

§ 2635.704 Use of Government property.

(a) *Standard.* An employee has a duty to protect and conserve Government property and shall not use such property, or allow its use, for other than authorized purposes.

(b) *Definitions.* For purposes of this section:

(1) *Government property* includes any form of real or personal property in which the Government has an ownership, leasehold, or other property interest as well as any right or other intangible interest that is purchased with Government funds, including the services of contractor personnel. The term includes office supplies, telephone and other telecommunications equipment and services, the Government mails,

automated data processing capabilities, printing and reproduction facilities, Government records, and Government vehicles.

(2) *Authorized purposes* are those purposes for which Government property is made available to members of the public or those purposes authorized in accordance with law or regulation.

Example 1: Under regulations of the General Services Administration at 41 CFR 101–35.201, an employee may make a personal long distance call charged to her personal calling card.

Example 2: An employee of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission whose office computer gives him access to a commercial service providing information for investors may not use that service for personal investment research.

Example 3: In accordance with Office of Personnel Management regulations at part 251 of this title, an attorney employed by the Department of Justice may be permitted to use her office word processor and agency photocopy equipment to prepare a paper to be presented at a conference sponsored by a professional association of which she is a member.

[57 FR 35042, Aug. 7, 1992, as amended at 62 FR 48748, Sept. 17, 1997]

§ 2635.705 Use of official time.

(a) *Use of an employee's own time.* Unless authorized in accordance with law or regulations to use such time for other purposes, an employee shall use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted under 5 U.S.C. 6301(2), has an obligation to expend an honest effort and a reasonable proportion of his time in the performance of official duties.

Example 1: An employee of the Social Security Administration may use official time to engage in certain representational activities on behalf of the employee union of which she is a member. Under 5 U.S.C. 7131, this is a proper use of her official time even though it does not involve performance of her assigned duties as a disability claims examiner.

Example 2: A pharmacist employed by the Department of Veterans Affairs has been granted excused absence to participate as a speaker in a conference on drug abuse sponsored by the professional association to which he belongs. Although excused absence granted by an agency in accordance with guidance in chapter 630 of the Federal Personnel Manual allows an employee to be absent from his official duties without charge to his annual leave account, such absence is not on official time.

(b) *Use of a subordinate's time.* An employee shall not encourage, direct, coerce, or request a subordinate to use official time to perform activities other than those required in the performance of official duties or authorized in accordance with law or regulation.

Example 1: An employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development may not ask his secretary to type his personal correspondence during duty hours. Further, directing or coercing a subordinate to perform such activities during nonduty hours constitutes an improper use of public office for private gain in violation of § 2635.702(a). Where the arrangement is entirely voluntary and appropriate compensation is paid, the secretary may type the correspondence at home on her own time. Where the compensation is not adequate, however, the arrangement would involve a gift to the superior in violation of the standards in subpart C of this part.

Subpart H—Outside Activities

§ 2635.801 Overview.

(a) This subpart contains provisions relating to outside employment, outside activities and personal financial obligations of employees that are in addition to the principles and standards set forth in other subparts of this part. Several of these provisions apply to uncompensated as well as to compensated outside activities.

(b) An employee who wishes to engage in outside employment or other outside activities must comply with all relevant provisions of this subpart, including, when applicable:

(1) The prohibition on outside employment or any other outside activity that conflicts with the employee's official duties;

(2) Any agency-specific requirement for prior approval of outside employment or activities;

(3) The limitations on receipt of outside earned income by certain Presidential appointees and other noncareer employees;

(4) The limitations on paid and unpaid service as an expert witness;

(5) The limitations on participation in professional organizations;

(6) The limitations on paid and unpaid teaching, speaking, and writing; and

Attachment 26.—Drugs and Anesthetics.

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
911 NE. 11th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97232-4181

IN REPLY REFER TO:
AFR

NOV - 9 2000

Memorandum

To: Region 1 Fisheries Project Leaders

From: Assistant Regional Director, Fishery Resources

Subject: Guidance on Clove Oil and Other Fisheries Use Drugs and Chemicals

Hatcheries and other Fisheries offices within Region 1 may at times have legitimate and necessary reasons to use certain drugs and chemicals to achieve their goals and complete the mission and objectives of the Service. During the capture, rearing, or monitoring of fish species, several drugs and chemicals are used for anesthesia, disease treatments, or to increase the survival of the animals. Some of these compounds are already registered and labeled for fisheries use. Others may be legally used under the prescription and supervision of a veterinarian, or within the protocols of an existing Investigational New Animal Drug (INAD) exemption permit issued by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The Service has existing correspondence (see attached copy) from the FDA concerning the use of compounds in the recovery of threatened and endangered species, but there are certain restrictions even in those situations.

This document is intended to review the use of aquatic animal drugs for Fisheries Projects and provide guidance on their proper use in food animals. Attached are summaries of drugs and chemicals that are approved for aquatic animal use, considered Low Regulatory Priority for use in aquiculture, on the deferred regulatory list for aquiculture, and INAD permitted chemicals. Also attached are the FDA criteria for veterinary extra label use of approved human and animal drugs and a glossary of terms commonly used by FDA and others involved with the use of drugs and chemicals.

Region 1, working closely with the National INAD Office (NIO) and through appropriate consultation with FDA, will fully comply with all regulations and agreements for the use of aquatic drugs and chemicals. The inappropriate use of compounds on fish or aquatic animals intended for human or animal consumption is prohibited.

The use of clove oil as an anesthetic in food fish has been declared illegal by the Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM) of the FDA. Until notified otherwise by the CVM, a fish is a food fish if it is reasonably likely that it will be consumed directly or indirectly by humans for food. Non-food fish salmon, steelhead, or trout are those to be rendered, buried, or released to the wild where they are not subject to harvest in legal fisheries. If a fish to be treated is not a food fish, then clove oil can be used as an anesthetic. However, juvenile fish cannot be anesthetized using

clove oil because of possible residual effects[1] (this excludes listed fish which are not harvested in legal fisheries as adults). If fish anesthetized with clove oil are rendered, the rendering plant operator who receives the fish must be notified in writing of this treatment; the same is true for MS-222 if its established 21-day withdrawal period is not observed. If the fish is outplanted, the Service must be assured that it will not be harvested in a legal fishery. These situations will be treated on a case-by-case basis and will need written approval from the Assistant Regional Director, Fishery Resources. Please notify your supervisor if you feel you have a non-food fish that would be appropriate for clove oil treatment.

The Service believes that its mission and goals can be achieved within the existing framework of allowable drug and chemical use, but recognizes the pressing needs for additional safe and effective drugs to facilitate recovery and restoration efforts. The Service continues to support the efforts of the National INAD Office, fisheries professionals, and the FDA by supplying data and working towards the registration and labeling of new chemotherapeutic compounds.

Attachment 1: Letter from FDA on the use of drugs in Threatened and Endangered Species
Attachment 2: Form TE-1, "Guide for Reporting Shipment/Receipt of Unapproved Drugs for Use on Threatened and Endangered Fish Species," and Form TE-2, "Chemical Use Log for the Use of Unapproved Drugs on Threatened and Endangered Fish Species."
Attachment 3: List of FDA Approved Compounds for Use in Aquatic Animals
Attachment 4: FDA Compliance Policy Guide 1240.4200: Drug use in Aquiculture Enforcement Priorities. Includes the lists of compounds FDA considers to be of Low Regulatory Priority, Deferred Regulatory Priority, and High Regulatory Priority for enforcement
Attachment 5: List of FDA INAD Permitted compounds and their sponsors
Attachment 6: FDA Compliance Policy Guide 1240.4210 Extralabel Use of Approved Drugs in Aquiculture
Attachment 7: Glossary of terms frequently encountered in chemotherapeutic compound registration and use.
Attachment 8: Clove oil fact sheet
Attachment 9: FDA Compliance Policy Guide 1240-4260: Classification of Aquaculture Species/Population as Food or Nonfood Animal
Attachment 10: Use of Unapproved Drugs in Culturing Endangered and Threatened Fish Species (02/06/96)
Attachment 11: Use of Unapproved Drugs in Culturing Endangered and Threatened Fish Species (03/04/96)

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[1]If a drug is not covered by an INAD exemption permit it has no established withdrawal period, or more precisely, the drug must be considered to be present in a residual form into adulthood when it is subject to harvest in a legal fishery. On the other hand, juvenile fish exposed to MS-222 or drugs under an INAD exemption permit that have an FDA-specified withdrawal time could be stocked immediately following treatment, as this period of time would elapse before the fish could be legally harvested.

cc:
Fisheries Line Supervisors (Dunn, Johnson, Hillwig, Zylstra)
Ed Forner, Chief, Hatcheries
Dave Erdahl, USFWS, Bozeman, Montana
Joy Evered, USFWS, Olympia FHC

Attachment 27.—Fisheries Pest Management Policy.

AFR

JAN - 3 2001

Memorandum

To: Fishery Project Leaders

From: Assistant Regional Director, Fishery Resources SIGNED BY DANIEL H. DIGGS

Subject: Fisheries Pest Management Policy

It is Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) policy to eliminate unnecessary use of pesticides by implementing integrated pest management techniques and by selecting crops and other vegetation that are beneficial to fish and wildlife but do not require pesticides. The ultimate goal is to eliminate pesticide use on Service lands and facilities and to encourage pest management programs that benefit trust resources and provide long-term, environmentally sound solutions to pest management problems on sites which are off Service lands.

When pesticides are used, they must be part of a pest management program that includes strategies to reduce and eventually eliminate their use. The program must be set forth in an Integrated Pest Management Plan which will be a part of the Comprehensive Hatchery Management Plan and must include consideration of target specificity of the pesticide (insecticide, fungicide, herbicide, etc.), risk to nontarget organisms, incidental reduction of food resources for trust species, persistence, control and prevention of the spread of fish and wildlife diseases, and other environmental hazards.

Land management practices must have high value for fish and wildlife resources, not encourage the exposure to pathogens or development of disease vectors that affect fish or wildlife resources, and they must utilize minimal or no hazardous chemicals. Internal endangered species review, including Section 7 consultation, must be completed for all pest management activities that may affect threatened or endangered species.

(Endangered Species Act

Service personnel must be trained in integrated pest management. Those personnel who apply pesticides on Service lands must comply with the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Endangered Species Act, Department and Service policy, and other applicable laws and regulations. All pesticides must be registered and may only be used in accordance with the pesticide label. Leftover pesticides, rinse water, and empty containers must be disposed of properly. All personnel involved with integrated pest and weed management on and off Service lands must participate in medical surveillance on an annual basis. This program is paid for by the Service from the Field Station budget. Instructions on medical surveillance will be issued in a separate memorandum. All pesticides labeled as

1/3/01

1-3-01

1/2/01

12/22/00

12/21/0

12-21-00

J. Andersen

"Restricted Use" and "Non-restricted Use" must be applied under the supervision of a certified Pesticide Applicator who holds a current and applicable State certification.

All proposed uses of pesticides and biological control agents, in quantities greater than general household use, on Service lands, facilities or in Service-funded projects will undergo review at the Regional and, if required, at the Departmental level. The exception is projects involving uses of disinfection agents for control of fish and wildlife pathogens and a few other minor exceptions. The Administrative Manual, 30 AM 12, attached, is the latest regulation on this topic and is to be used until new Service regulations are issued. The mechanism used to submit your plan (pesticide, biological controls, and other integrated, sustainable practices, such as herbicide use) for approval is called the PUP, or Pesticide Use Proposal. This request must be submitted at least 30 days prior to use to the Regional Office for review by the Regional Integrated Pest Management Coordinator in Refuges and Wildlife, with a copy to the Assistant Regional Director, Fishery Resources, and will be forwarded to the Washington Office if necessary. A blank PUP form is attached for your use.

If you have any questions, please call Chuck Eggleston at (503) 872-2763, or Scott Stenquist, the Regional Integrated Pest Management Coordinator in National Wildlife Refuges-Operations, at (503) 231-6172.

Attachments

CEggleston:jpa December 21, 2000
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AFR

Memorandum

To: Fishery Project Leaders

From: Assistant Regional Director, Fishery Resources

Subject: Fisheries Pest Management Policy

It is Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) policy to eliminate unnecessary use of pesticides by implementing integrated pest management techniques and by selecting crops and other vegetation that are beneficial to fish and wildlife but do not require pesticides. The ultimate goal is to eliminate pesticide use on Service lands and facilities and to encourage pest management programs that benefit trust resources and provide long-term, environmentally sound solutions to pest management problems on sites which are off Service lands.

When pesticides are used, they must be part of a pest management program that includes strategies to reduce and eventually eliminate their use. The program must be set forth in an Integrated Pest Management Plan which will be a part of the Comprehensive Hatchery Management Plan and must include consideration of target specificity of the pesticide (insecticide, fungicide, herbicide, etc.), risk to nontarget organisms, incidental reduction of food resources for trust species, persistence, control and prevention of the spread of fish and wildlife diseases, and other environmental hazards.

Land management practices must have high value for fish and wildlife resources, not encourage the exposure to pathogens or development of disease vectors that affect fish or wildlife resources, and they must utilize minimal or no hazardous chemicals. Internal endangered species review, including Section 7 consultation, must be completed for all pest management activities that may affect threatened or endangered species.

Service personnel must be trained in integrated pest management. Those personnel who apply pesticides on Service lands must comply with the provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Endangered Species Act, Department and Service policy, and other applicable laws and regulations. All pesticides must be registered and may only be used in accordance with the pesticide label. Leftover pesticides, rinse water, and empty containers must be disposed of properly. All personnel involved with integrated pest and weed management on and off Service lands must participate in medical surveillance on an annual basis. This program is paid for by the Service from the Field Station budget. Instructions on medical surveillance will be issued in a separate memorandum. All pesticides labeled as

MEM 12/22/00
12/22/0
12/21
12-21-00

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BOR . . . . . Bureau of Reclamation
BPA . . . . . Bonneville Power Administration
CHMP . . . . . Comprehensive Hatchery Management Plan
COE . . . . . Corps of Engineers
CRIS . . . . . Columbia River information System
CRITFC . . . . . Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission
CRFPO . . . . . Columbia River Fisheries Program Office
CWT . . . . . Coded-Wire Tag
DNR . . . . . Department of Natural Resources
ESA . . . . . Endangered Species Act
ESU . . . . . Ecologically Significant Unit
FIS . . . . . Fisheries Information System
FONS . . . . . Fisheries Operations Needs System
FTE . . . . . Full Time Equivalent
HGMP . . . . . Hatchery and Genetic Management Plan
IHOT . . . . . Integrated Hatchery Operations Team
MMS . . . . . Maintenance Management System
NFH . . . . . National Fish Hatchery
NMFS . . . . . National Marine Fisheries Service
NOAA Fisheries . . . . . also known as NMFS or National Marine Fisheries Service
. . . . . National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce
ODFW . . . . . Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
PAC . . . . . Production Advisory Committee
PIT . . . . . Passive Integrated Transponder
PNFHPC . . . . . Pacific Northwest Fish Health Protection Committee
Service . . . . . United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)
TAC . . . . . Technical Advisory Committee
USFWS . . . . . United States Fish and Wildlife Service (Service)
WDFW . . . . . Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
YN . . . . . Yakama Nation